The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,301.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
including postage	,, 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CONNELL—April 24th, at No. 1, Armenian Lane, Fort, from dentition, Leonard Lionel, son of Mrs. and Mr. G. L. F. Connell, aged 5 months and 17 days.

LEE—April 14th, at the European General Hospital, William Lee, Gate-keeper Sailors' Home, aged 50 years.

THOMPSON—April 24th, at the European General Hospital, William Thompson, seaman ship *Otago*, aged 50 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

ELLIOTT—April 14th, Cuddapah, Joseph William, the beloved infant son of Mr. R. Elliott, Overseer, D. P. W., aged 8 months and 20 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, Linga	25th	9th
,, Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on................................ 10th and 25th.

The Steam-Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Madras	10	24
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Galle	14	
,, Colombo		21	,, Colombo		28
,, Galle			,, Tuticorin		29
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Cochin	16	1*
,, Madras	15	30	,, Calicut	16	1†
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Cannanore	17	2†
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Mangalore	18	3
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Vingorla	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Monday.	Tellicherry	,,	Monday.
Carwar	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore	,,	Wednesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	,,	Wednesday.	Goa	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla	,,	Thursday.
Beypore	,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - ,,	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - ,,	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - - ,,	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - ,,	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - ,,	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - ,,	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry ,,	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry ,,	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - ,,	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - ,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - ,,	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - ,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - ,,	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - ,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64 10 0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	,, 37 5 0	
Third Class	,, 23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer "TYNEMOUTH," 1,410 Tons, Captain G. H. Forster, R.N., will sail as above about 25th April. For Passage only apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or to Captain Forster, at Blay and Mackintosh's, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class...............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA," who desire their M.S.S. to appear in No. VII., are requested to send them in at once to the Office of this Paper. "PUNCH IN INDIA" will appear regularly on the first of each Month.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GAS COKE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 4 P. M.: the Coke produced during the ensuing month to be delivered in daily quantities to the extent of 6 Choldrons, or 4 Tons, per day.

Bombay Gas Company, Ld., 23rd April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

WALTER & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

Tweed Travelling Suits...	...Rs. 20
Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined ...	,, 40
Plain and mixed Melton Morning Coats ...	,, 30
A large assortment of Best West of England Angolas ... ...suit...	,, 40
Riding Trousers made from very superior Bedford Cord ...	,, 25
All Wool Flannel Shirts, very thin and shrunk, each.	,, 7
Pyjamas from Ditto ... ...pair...	,, 7
Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats ...each...	,, 7½

Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.

White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Buckskin and Driving Gloves, White Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, who has lately been in the employ of Messrs. POOL & Co., London.

Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the 5th May 1866, / 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs. per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¾ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April 1866.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall THIS DAY, at 5 P. M.—His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., K.S.I., has kindly consented to take the Chair.

Members and Friends of the Society are invited to attend.

F. M. DAVIDSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April 1866.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Old British Hotel.—On and after MONDAY the 23rd inst. the SALE PRICE of ICE will be ONE ANNA PER POUND.

Consumers are hereby notified that NO CREDIT will be given; and notes for Ice, unless accompanied by the money to pay for the same, will have no notice taken of them.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by remittance, or no Ice will be sent.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 19th of last month, Iron Pot Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between Wassind and Titwalla Stations, with the object of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

20th April 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. Engel is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. — HIGH COURT.—Suit No 873 of 1865.

BOMANJEE NUSSERWANJEE..........................*Plaintiff.*
vs.
THOMAS RANDALL..........................*Defendant.*
Suit No. 231 of 1866,
DINSHAW ARDASEER DAVER..........................*Plaintiff.*
vs.
THOMAS RANDALL..........................*Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April instant, at noon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 10th day of March last) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendant.

Sundry Goods and Effects of the said Defendant now in the Shop in 10 Hummum Street, towards the part satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 14,259-8-0 for debt, notarial charges, and interest, and Rs. 458 for costs, which said debt, interest, notarial charges, and costs, in the whole amount to Rs. 14,717-8-0, and further interest, at 6 per cent. on such last mentioned sum until payment, and also the costs of the execution on the decree when taxed by the Taxing Officer of this Honorable Court.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

A BUMPER AT PARTING.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON
DAVE CARSON
D—A—V—E CARSON
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27th,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27th,
and most positively the
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
of the original
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
in Bombay, as they leave India by the Mail of the 29th instant.

First time in Bombay of the new Burlesque sketch,
THE POWER OF MUSIC.

First time this season of
ROBERT RIDLEY.

NEW SONGS.
NEW SONGS.

Last time in Bombay of the
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle	......Rs. 5	Upper Circle	......Rs. 2
Stalls	......,, 3	Pit	......,, 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, for the delivery of 1,000 Tons of English COAL at the Mint, to the 26th instant.

J. HARLEY MAXWELL, Lt. Col., R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FOR MOF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One
c
Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803,
29
51473, 54383, 58047, 58171, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA, }
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI, } Liquidators.
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, }

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबें बरमा तरडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમ્બે બરમાહ તરડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, Wardley House, Hongkong, on the 3rd day of March, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the existing 20,000 Shares, of Dlrs. 250 each, which constituted the Capital of the Bank, shall be divided into 40,000 Shares of Dlrs. 125 each. That of the latter 20,000 Shares fully paid up shall be exchanged for the SCRIP held by the present Shareholders; and that the remaining 20,000 Shares, on which a Call of Dlrs. 25 per Share shall be made on the 1st of July next, be offered at par to the present Shareholders rateably according to the number of Shares held by each person."

In accordance with the terms of the foregoing Resolution, it is hereby intimated that the new SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be ready for delivery TO PROPRIETORS REGISTERED AT THIS AGENCY on and after the 15th May, and that all applications for Allotment of the new Shares must be made on or before the 1st of July next. Any Shares unapplied for on that day shall be considered as forfeited, and the disposal of them shall thereafter be vested in the Court of Directors at Hongkong.

In the case of Shares of original allotment it will be necessary for the Proprietors to apply for the exchange of Scrip and Allotment of new Shares to the Head Office of the Company at Hongkong, unless they have previously applied for the transfer of the Registration of their Shares to this Agency.

p. pro B. & A. HORMARJEE,
N. A. HORMARJEE,
Agents Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company (Limited),

Elphinstone Circle, 4th April 1866.

NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4¾ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

LANDED, ex "CITY OF MADRAS," TENNENT'S PALE ALE, best quality, capsuled, in Quarts and Pints.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—(*Late Supreme Court File.*)

Equity Side.

Veerbaee, wife of Rahim Alladeen, an Infant, by Alladeen Hubibhoy, her father-in-law and next friend... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosen Khan, an Infant ... ...*Defendants.*

And,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY ORIGINAL BILL.

And,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above causes, dated the 14th day of September 1865, the following Property will be sold, subject to certain condition of sale, in several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of April respectively, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece of foras land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalow, chawl, cook-room, stable, trees, tanks, and wells, &c., standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, and 526, and containing by admeasurement 45,219 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Whittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, on or towards the North by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Gas Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and wells standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the native town of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, and containing by admeasurement 505 5/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Pinjrapole Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, on or towards the North by Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Pinjrapole.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenance, situate at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shawatlee Dewalee, on or towards the West by Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Narrondass Vanidass, on or towards the South by Jamlee Molla Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sanjun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamajee Hassajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 724, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Lahbaee, wife of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, on or towards the South by the house of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Shamajee Hassajee Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Shamajee Hassajee Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and containing by admeasurement 134 4/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Shamajee Hassajee Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassum Natha, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayanee, on or towards the South by the house of Cassum Natha.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a Gully on the other side of which there are stables, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Fukeer Khan, on or towards the South by Government ground now vacant.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector or Land Revenue under No 701 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the West by the gully there on the other side of which is the house of Mooljee Dhunjee, on or towards the North by the house of Jehtah Dhurumsey, and on or towards the South by the house of Dossa Nursey.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate in Bombay, at Bengalpoora, Oomerkarry 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public gully on the other side of which is the house of Sudasew Phatuck, on or towards the West by Oomerkarry 1st Street, on or towards the North by the public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Bawa Hurry Waraker, on or towards the South by a passage on the other side of which is the house of Narayen Khundojee.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading to Mahim Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by a gully on the other side of which is the house of Manbaee, widow of Fackeer Kheraj, and on or towards the South by a public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Chandoo Cassum.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in the undivided equal half part of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalows, stables, wells, trees standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situated at Bandora, in the Collectorate of Tanna, in Salsette, and containing by admeasurement 5520 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Domingo, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the public tank there.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and late Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message or tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, being No. 34 Prava Grande, and contiguous to the guard house at Macao in China.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Gangbaee, No. 5, Forbes Street, and at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN and PRESCOT, Solicitors for Thavur Moola.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.

N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

WANTED.

REQUIRED for the Office of the Controller Public Works Accounts, the following Printing Establishment:—

5 Compositors. Salaries from 15 to 40 Rupees.	
1 Pressman	12 ,,
1 Inklayer	7 ,,

Apply at the Office on the Esplanade.

A. DAVIDSON Captain, R.E.,
Acting Controller of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13, Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE—

1 40 Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to turn out 33,000 Bricks per day.
1 Double action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick Pressing Machine.
2 Clay Crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon Tippling Machinery.
2 ,, of Clay Lifts.
Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw Bench, Saws, &c.,—quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c. &c. For further information apply to

A. D. GRANT,
T. D. MOORE,
Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators.

No 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Back-bays declined from 600 premium, to par; Elphinstones from 825 to 795 per share; New Do. from 5 premium to 5 discount; Freres from 300 to 275 per share; Bombay Bank shares close at 13 per cent premium; Commercials at 25 discount; Old Financials at 12½ discount. Market dull and tending downwards.

PRICE CURRENT, 24th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	320 to 325
Bhownuggur and Mhowa (New)	325 to 330
Surat and Broach (New)	320 to 325
[illegible] (New)	310 to 312
Veeraval (New)	311 to 315
Khandeish (New)	315 to 320
Dharwar (new ready)	350 to 355
Hinghunghaut (New)	370 to 375
Oomrawuttee Akote (New)	330 to 335

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

The past week has been characterized throughout, by the receipt of telegrams advising a rapid decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market. In our last we noticed messages to the 12th instant, at which date Fair Dhollera had receded to 14d. On the 13th a further downward tendency manifested itself, and prices kept declining until this description of Cotton touched 11½d., but on the 17th there was rather more doing and a slight improvement took place. On the 18th the market was again depressed owing to the failure of a Bank in Liverpool, and the latest authentic telegram we hear of is to the 20th instant, quoting Fair Dhollera 12d., and the market rather firmer. Advices of the Manchester Market were at first very gloomy, but latterly there has been less depression, although little business is doing; our latest date quotes 7lbs. Shirtings 12s. 9d. and 40s Twist 1s. 10d.

Piece Goods.—This market has been extremely inactive during the week, sales being only to a trifling extent. Dealers are deterred from operating, not only by the unfavourable advices which have actually been received, but also by the rumours of telegrams reported to have come to hand, quoting much lower prices than the values given in the subscription messages. Grey Goods have all declined in price, and to effect sales of even retail lots a reduction of from 8 to 12 annas on the last week's quotations would have to be conceded; sales of 40 inch 8¼lb. Grey Shirtings have been made within the past two days at Rs. 9 to 9-6, the latter price being given for a small lot of superior make. We quote to-day's price for an ordinary make of 40 inch 7 lb. and 8¼ lb. Shirting Rs. 7 to 7-4 and Rs. 9 to 9-4 respectively. For Twist there is little enquiry, and prices are weaker. We quote 40s. Mule 17 to 18 annas and 30s Water 19 to 20 annas.

Cotton.—The market in the early part of the week was very dull, and prices kept steadily declining, Dhollera having reached Rs. 330, notwithstanding some purchases by English houses. On Saturday further large purchases were made on European account on a basis of Rs. 330 for Dhollera, and this rather strengthened quotations, the market since being well supported.

Shipments for the week aggregate 45,344 bales against 34,406 bales last week. We quote to-day Dhollera Rs. 330 to 335; Broach Rs. 320 to 325; Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 325; Hinghinghaut Rs. 340; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 350.

Freights.—The market has shown great dulness during the week, and demand has considerably slackened for beginning ships; some enquiry having existed for going vessels, rates for these have been better supported. We quote to-day: Beginning ships £1-12-6 to 1-15; Going ships, wood, £2-0-0 to £2-2-6; Iron £2-2-6 to £2-5.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 12,79,712
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease	„ 7,29,041
Deposits at Branches	Increase	„ 58,001
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	„ 1,07,699
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	„ 3,44,399
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase	„ 2,41,710
Balances with Agents	Decrease	„ 1,14,722
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Decrease	„ 1,99,889
Do. do. at Branches	Increase	„ 7,57,663

Money.—During the week there has been considerable uneasiness, and more difficulty has, in consequence, been experienced in procuring money. Some are of opinion that home prices have not yet reached their lowest, but we incline to the belief that they have, and indeed for one or two days the telegrams were decidedly of a more favourable tone, when the failure of Barned's Bank again caused depression. Until the heavy stocks at home have gone partly into consumption, prices will be slow to improve much, but a very slight advance in Liverpool would speedily lead to an increased business, and advanced prices here. The demand for money during the week has been steady, with a tendency to an increase in accommodation being asked for by the Cotton dealers.

The Bank Return for the week ending last Saturday, shows a further reduction of over 7 lacs in the Head Office Deposits, and an increase of about 5 lacs in accommodation. This demand, however, has been provided for by a reduction in Sundry Assets of over 14 lacs, which has prevented the Cash Balance being reduced to any appreciable extent, the decrease at the Head Office being barely 2 lacs. At the Branches it has increased 7 lacs, owing to the purchase of Hoondees being at present restricted. The Treasury Balance has increased nearly 13 lacs during the week.

Government Securities.—The quiet feeling which existed in the previous week continued for the first few days, but business within the past day or two is increasing, and prices are looking up; we quote Fours 87½; Fives 103 Five and Half 107¾ to 108.

Exchange.—Rates had a drooping tendency at first, Bank-paper selling at from 2s. 1 1-16d. to 2s. 1⅛d., Credits 2s. 1 5-16d. to 2s. 1 7-16d., and Documents 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1¾d. Quotations have been rather firmer within the past two days at Banks 2s. 1 3-16d. to 2s. 1 5-16, and Credits 2s. 1 5-16d. to 2s. 1½d.; Documents having been difficult to place, no reliable rate can be given. We quote yesterday's rates as follows:—Bank 2s. 1 3-16d. to 2s. 1⅜d. Credits 2s. 1 7-16d. to 2s. 1½d.; Documents nominal. There has been more enquiry for Paper on Calcutta, and we quote sight 102¼; 60 days 99; on China the rate for 60 days Bank Bills is Rs. 216.

Shares continue to decline, the fall in some Companies during the week being very heavy. Land shares are all lower, Back Bays having fallen to par. Banks are also lower, especially the Commercial, which were sold on Monday at 25 discount, owing to its being stated in one of the subscription telegrams, that the report just issued by the London office shows a total loss of 40 lacs. A further decline took place yesterday, but even supposing the telegram is correct, and that 40 lacs have been lost, deduct from this the Reserve Fund of 33 lacs, and it leaves the capital encroached upon to the extent of only 7 lacs. This is no more than 7 per cent. of the paid-up capital, whereas the shares were sold yesterday at a discount of over 3 times that amount. We regret that timid shareholders should sacrifice their interests in this manner, as from the great confidence placed in the Bank and the steady increase which is taking place in its business, it will be able, we doubt not, by the end of the present year to replace to capital account, any sum it may now have to take from it, to meet the losses referred to. We believe that these shares will shortly experience an improvement as rapid as the present decline has been; the report is anxiously awaited by the shareholders resident here, and under the circumstances, we think some official statement of the losses should have been sent to the Bombay office, which would have done much to allay the feeling of uneasiness which has been engendered.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Stag	Martin	King George's Sound, Feb. 5.
alla Rookh	Earl	Singapore, Feb. 27.
Margaret Crawford (s)	Tait	Mandavie, April 20.
ampta	Geach	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
White Eagle	Andrew	Galle, March 31.
ordross	Gilchrist	Moulmein, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

Queen of the Seas	Peters	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Margaret Crawford*—Major Short; Mr. and Mrs. Busker-jee; Mr. Vinacrow Buskerjee; and Mr. Vassadow Buskerjee.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Stag*.—Signalled the ship *Cardross*, from Moulmein, bound to Bombay, 43 days out, spoke the ship *Vixboy*, from Colombo, bound to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR OFFICE in LONDON is OPENED on the 20th instant, at 21, Great Saint Helens.
JAMSHEDJEE, PALLONJEE BROTHER & Co.

FOR SALE, a light handsome OPEN CARRIAGE in excellent condition. Apply to "X," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT in our firm, ceased on the 31st December 1865.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 24th April 1866.

PASSENGERS per S. S. *Tynemouth*, are requested to be on board by 9 A. M. on FRIDAY, 27th instant. One of the L. and S. Co.'s Steam Yachts will be in readiness at 8 A. M. at the Apollo Bunder to convey Passengers on board.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Agents for S. S. *Tynemouth*.

A MEETING of the STEWARDS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, will be held at Colonel Grant's Office, Esplanade, THIS EVENING, precisely at 5 o'clock.
J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Hony. Secy. Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 25th April 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "LALLA ROOKH" from Singapore, are hereby informed, that the cargo is now ready for delivery, and are requested to send off boats for the same, failing which, it will be landed by the Captain on their account and risk. Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 24th April 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was advertised to take place TO-DAY, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Special General Meeting of the 23rd March, is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 P. M., in consequence of no quorum having been formed.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th April 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.—ON THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Colaba, in the depot of Messrs. HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co, by their order, on account and at the risk of Messrs. JULES SEIGFRIED & Co, 201 Candies of NEW OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be received at the time the lot is knocked down.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—FINAL NOTICE—If Rs. 600 on the shares numbered No. 39 and 44, and Rs. 400 on shares No. 186, with interest at 24 per cent. per annum, be not paid into the Offices, 27, Meadow Street, before 4 o'clock on MONDAY the 30th instant, they will be absolutely forfeited.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, 21st April 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—PAYMENT of the following CURRENCY NOTES is STOPPED by the Bank of Bombay:—

C/29 — 57,856. C/14 — 44,897. C/14 — 44,148. C/14 — 42,915. C/14 — 42,368.
C/14 — 41,853. C/14 — 38,714. C/14 — 35,951. C/14 — 34,759.

For Rs. 1,000 each.
D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th April 1866.

MUNICIPALITY.—CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of certain new Iron SLAUGHTER HOUSES at Bandora, and the construction of a SIDING in on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, for the working of the Slaughter House Trains, together with all other works necessary for the perfect completion thereof.
Detailed Plans and Specifications, together with Forms of Tender for the proposed works, may be had on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House.
Tenders are to be sent in on proper Form on or before the 1st May.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Mun. Comr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Books and Tracts of the Society are kept at No. 24, Albion Place, Parell Road, corner of Mount Road. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, Librarian, S. P. C. K.
The Publications of the Society consist of the Holy Bible, the New Testament, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Church Services, in various types and bindings, and they are sold at the cheapest rates. Also Religious and Devotional Books and Tracts, written by pious and learned men, principally Clergymen of the Church of England. Also works on History, Biography, the Sciences, and useful Arts and Travels. Also Educational works, Books for the Young, Tales, Picture Books, Maps also and Prints. Persons desirous of having any of the Society's publications, which may not be in the Depository at the aforesaid No. 24, Albion Place, are requested to make known their wishes to the Librarian, Mr. NEWMAN, or to the undersigned, in order that they may be obtained for the Depository in London.
F. S. SPRING,
Garrison Chaplain, and Hon. Secretary,
Diocesan Committee, S. P. C. K.
Bombay, April 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!!!
OF THE
GREAT ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST,
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
IN HIS
WONDER-STRIKING
AND
LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

HOUSE CROWDED TO THE CEILING!!!

MR. T. McCOLLUM

Has pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, who have taken such a lively interest in PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S incredible and positively Marvellous Experiments, that he has induced him to postpone his departure per "P. and O." boat till the 30th inst., in order to give those persons who were unavoidably disappointed on the last occasion—*hundreds having been turned away from the doors*—an opportunity of witnessing the manifestations of his *mysterious power* over human organization, which is admitted to be the most astounding influence of the age!

To afford time for an unprecedented display of the latest Mysteries of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
The Electric part of the entertainment, as previously exhibited, will be omitted.

The Entertainment will commence with
SPIRIT-RAPPING
ALL OVER THE THEATRE;
To be followed, (by desire) by another feature of "Spiritualism,"
THE DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT!

Which created such extraordinary excitement in London, and was exhibited by the "Brothers Davenport" at 10 Rupees admission.

The audience will be requested to select two gentlemen to bind the Professor's hands, feet, and body with *thirty-five feet* of Rope, after which, he will not only liberate himself, but remove every knot in about five minutes. In order to show the genuineness of the experiment, every facility will be given, by which every person will be satisfied that confederacy and deception is not resorted to. The Feat will be performed upon a Table, so that the Public may see that "trap-doors" are not required.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

Challenges the whole of the Officers commanding the Fleet now in harbour to bind him so that he cannot get free; if they chose they can use their own Rope. For a length of time the Davenports associated it with "Spiritualism," and positively asserted that an unseen Agent came to their liberation whenever placed in difficulty or danger. As a Feat of agility it is worthy the attention of the Public, but when the Davenports lay claim to supernatural agency, it is humbug in every sense of the word. To expose a fraud is a duty which society demands of every honest man.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Amusement will conclude with
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 29th idem.
An Australian Mail will be despatched direct, by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—APRIL—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	25	Day breaks at 4-58 A.M.	5 37	6 19	7 53	8 20	23rd April 1866. Time 9h. 2m. 3s. 7.
Thurs.	26	Mercury stationary at 7-30 P.M.	5 37	6 19	8 44	9 9	
Fri.	27	Mercury rises at 4-58 A.M.	5 35	6 19	9 31	9 50	
Sat.	28	Length of day 12h. 45 m.	5 35	6 20	10 9	10 28	
Sun.	29	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 35	6 20	10 44	11 1	
Mon.	30	Moon passes 0° 16' S. of Saturn at 1-49 A.M.	5 34	6 20	11 18	11 34	
Tues.	1	Mercury in Aphelion at 11-39 P.M.	5 33	6 20	11 52	—	

WILL BE READY, 1st MAY,
No. VII.
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	April 11	Kurrachee	April 18
Agra	April 19	Lahore	April 14
Allahabad	April 18	London	Mar. 23
Australia	Feb. 24	Mauritius	Mar. 17
Alexandria	Mar. 13	Madras	April 19
Bangalore	April 18	Malta	Mar. 26
Calcutta	April 17	Meerut	April 17
Cape	Feb. 13	Ootacamund	April 12
Ceylon	April 16	Oudh	April 18
Cochin	Mar. 18	Penang	April 7
Delhi	April 19	Punjaub	April 14
France	Mar. 20	Suez	April 4
Hongkong	Mar. 31	Singapore	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

With the extraordinary fall in the price of cotton, which occurred in March and April last year, consequent on the termination of the American war, Bombay closed one chapter and opened another in the history of its cotton trade. The share speculation, which prevailed during the last months of 1864, and the first two months of 1865, paralysed the legitimate trade of the Presidency, and by restricting business lightened the effects of the collapse in the prices of the staple, and diminished the reflow of bullion from India to England, which a more vigorous commercial enterprize would have necessitated. Although our shipments for four or five months, previous to the collapse, had been steady, they had not been great in comparison with the corresponding period of previous years; nevertheless, the fall in the price of cotton was so enormous as to entail upon us a positive loss of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 sterling, which had to be covered partly by remittances to England and partly by a cessation in our imports of bullion and specie. Our shipments from November 1864 to the end of February 1865, the last month of unsuspecting confidence and high prices, did not amount to 250,000 bales, not one half the quantity that was shipped during the four months that followed the fall in the price of the staple, when the prospects of the trade were matter of mere speculation. In fact, the history of the cotton trade of the Presidency, during the last twelve months, is naturally divisible into two distinct periods, each of which throws its own peculiar light in the possible results to Bombay, of the present sudden and unexpected decline in the value of cotton. One of them exhibits a steady and continuous rise in price from April, in which month prices touched their lowest point, till October, when they attained the maximum limit they have reached since the termination of the American war. This is a period of ascending prices, and the whole of it is, therefore, a period of gain; for October prices rose in two or three weeks from 14¼d. to 18¾d per lb. in Liverpool, and they have not, until the present month, declined to the rates at which the first October transactions were effected in Liverpool. The second period to which we have referred, is one of fluctuating uncertainty, the market now rising and now falling, but at each fall touching a lower point than it had previously attained, until within the last fortnight it has rushed with alarming rapidity down to 11½d, and could not go much farther without touching panic point. The first eight months which have elapsed since cotton fell last year, and which as we have said, are eight months of clear profit to Bombay, and profit, too, upon a very extensive scale, represent shipments to the amount of about 750,000 bales. The effect of this profitable trade upon our bullion imports, at the end of 1864 and since, has been enormous. Not only were the losses incurred by the fall in the price last year duly wiped of, but we imported during the five months, from October to February last, upwards of twelve millions sterling of gold and silver against five millions during the corresponding months of the previous year. These are the fruits of our legitimate trade during the months of the panic, when the Banks had adopted a suspicious and close-fisted policy, and either advanced little or declined to advance at all on shipments, compelling shippers to conduct their operations largely upon their own capital or credit. Thus far, therefore, down to October, including a large proportion of even the October shipments, the trade was entirely in our favour. With the latter days of October, however, the tide turned, and it is significant that since then the trade has been unusually large. The shipments of the last five months are nearly 700,000 bales, not far short of the shipments of those previous eight months, when prices were highly favourable to exporters. This might induce sufficient gloom at the prospective results of the present fall, but for the limited variation in prices between November and March. The November shipments amounting to 75,000 bales would reach Liverpool at a time when they could realise, if not a profit, at least very close upon the original cost. With the shipments of December, the severity of the loss begins. These were unusually large (175,000 bales), larger in fact than the shipments made during any of the months of 1865; and as the Liverpool price, at the time of shipping, varied from 16⅞d. to 17⅝d. they have to sustain a loss, on reaching Liverpool, say in April, of 5d. or 6d. a pound, and if the market continues to fall, of still more. The stocks afloat at the present moment may be estimated at about 550,000 bales, shipped when cotton was ranging in Liverpool from 15½d. to 17¾d., and when traders here expected that it would rise to 20d. per lb. Now, although cotton touched 9d. in Liverpool in April last year, its average price was 10d.; and by August and September it had risen gradually but steadily to an average of 13¼d. only. Again by December it was ranging, as we have already said, from 16⅞d. to 17⅝d. Thus, in general terms, as regards the cotton shipped, during the first eight months of the period under review, the average increase in Liverpool was from between 3d. to 4d. per lb. between the date of shipping at Bombay and of arrival at Liverpool. Now the heavy December shipments are reaching Liverpool when the market has fallen fully 6d. per lb., and the January shipments amounting to 171,215 bales, and nearly as large as those of December, will also arrive speedily, to incur in all probability, the same heavy losses. The losses on these two months alone, at present rates in Liverpool, at any rate the losses on December, January and February shipments will wipe away all the profits of the previous eight months. Now it is evident that the bullion which reached us during these three months—about 10½ millions sterling—was largely devoted to cotton speculation for the average monthly shipment of July, August, September and October, was 55,000 bales, while the average monthly shipment of December, January and February was 1,55,000 bales. Thus much of the capital realised by the first eight months' transactions, although these were entered into at prices much more favourable for traders here than Liverpool prices indicate, is locked up in new transactions entered into by sanguine speculators; so that shippers will have much difficulty in meeting the redrafts which will by and bye be made upon them, unless assistance be at hand. There is nothing as yet to excite general alarm. Losses there must be to individual speculators, who, however, have invested too much of their own capital in their operations, to allow of the suffering being widely felt, unless a prolonged continuance of the present depressed state of the Liverpool market, or a further fall in prices ensue. Banks have been advancing money cautiously. Sometime ago they were advancing from £14 to £16 a bale; to undisputed houses they have advanced £18, but latterly, acting on instructions from home, they have reduced their limit, we believe, to £12 or £13.

It is impossible to vaticinate as to the fluctuations that may be impending, since nobody could have foretold the change that has just taken place. A turn in the dice-box of European politics may cause the Continent to blaze into a general war, or to subside into peace. The pacific character of the latest telegrams is calculated to restore confidence, but the unusually large and increasing stocks of cotton in Liverpool will have a temporarily depressing influence, and the rejection by the American Congress of the proposed export duty on cotton, cannot but permanently affect the market. A comparatively slight increase above the present quoted Liverpool rate, would avert disasters, though it would not redeem Bombay from loss; and we confess we are unable to anticipate any reason for expecting a further fall.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL, 6-4 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 11½d., market fluctuating and uncertain, with tendency in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 8½d.

The Oriental Banking Corporation has issued its report declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The report regrets that the commercial crisis renders necessary a larger provision for losses.

Barned's Banking Company of Liverpool, has suspended payment.

Popular meetings have been held in Prussia condemning hostilities being entered into on account of the Duchies.

The following telegram has been received by Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co.:—

LONDON, APRIL 20TH, 4-40 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 12d., market firm.

By Indian Telegraph.

BUSHIRE, 23rd April.
Steamer *Coromandel* arrived.

BUSHIRE, 24th April.
Steamer *Pantaloon* left for South end of Gulf.

GWADER, 24th April.
Steamer *Penang* sailed for the Gulf.

COCONADA, 24th April.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Masulipatam.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The ship *Princess Somawutty*, Parker, Master, from Bombay to Liverpool, was spoken 2nd April, in latitude 2-20 S. 8-30 E. by the *Isabella*, arrived at Colombo.

The annual meeting of the Strangers' Friend Society, will be held in the Town Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when His Excellency the Governor is to preside.

We perceive that the "Crawford" dustbins are being introduced into the Fort and in those localities where they are most required, the Parsee quarters.

It is stated that the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court is expected here by the first Mail steamer of the next month.

On Saturday the 21st instant, a third class passenger was found dead in a carriage of the 9 A. M. passenger train on its arrival at Chinchwood station.

We understand that the next meeting of the local Legislative Council will be held at Poona, about the end of June.

Professor Bushell's entertainment takes place this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, it is announced as the last performance and will doubtless attract a large audience.

We understand that Mr. Bentley and Mr. Watkins, deputy registrars on the original jurisdiction side of the High Court, have been appointed joint commissioners for taking affidavits.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and family, will it is understood, proceed to Mahableshwur immediately after the arrival of the English mail steamer, which is expected to-day.

Major D. Pestana, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, accompanied by Mr. L. C. Pinto, proceeded yesterday to Goa on board the steamer *Maharaj*.

The *Chrysolite*, Captain Sorrie, 1,125 tons, which sailed from Melbourne, March 21st, bound for Bombay, has 140 horses and 5 dogs as cargo, besides a quantity of railway sleepers.

From the energetic manner in which the work of reclamation is being pushed on in Mody Bay, there is every reason to believe that the filling in process will be completed before the monsoon.

Captain Beck was yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for assaulting a servant of his, named Fernandes. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined five rupees.

Dewa Dewjee, a Maratha, fell into the excavation in the Fort drainage works on Sunday last, while in a state of intoxication. He broke his leg by the accident, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

On Sunday night last, a house situated in the Mandavie section fell down, injuring three persons, two of them severely. The injured persons have been admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

The Judges of the Court of Small Causes were engaged in full Court till a late hour yesterday, in hearing appeals, applications for new trials, and other miscellaneous business.

There is a tank at Mahim, the property of the Municipality, in which fish abound. A battakee has been beaten offering the privilege of catching fish therein, or otherwise making use of the tank for one year. The privilege to be put up to public auction.

A native child, about four years old, was sent yesterday to the Mazagon Police Office, by Mr. Superintendent Mills, as his enquiries had failed to discover any relatives of the child, who was found on Saturday last straying in the streets at Nagpada.

While one Pallonjee Pestonjee was driving his shigram in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street on Sunday last, the shaft broke; and the horse, running away, knocked down a Musalman, who was seriously injured, and had to be removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Fire broke out on Saturday last in the house of Nowrojee Shapoorjee, near the Sonapore pork market, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Another fire broke out at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning in the house of Dossabhoy Rustomjee, in the first section of Churney Street, but it, too, was soon extinguished.

From some cause or another, which it might perhaps be difficult to account for, we have at last the satisfaction of stating that signs of returing vitality begin to be evinced in the main drainage works in the Fort. It is, however to be feared that another, and probably serious relapse may be expected when the rains set in.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 8 P. M. of the 23rd and 8 P. M. of the 24th April: max. 18 hours 55 minutes; min. 6 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 21st and the Continent of Europe 22nd April. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 17th, 19th, and 20th, and Continent of Europe 13th, 17th, 20th and 21st April.

In an assault case yesterday before Mr. Bickersteth, an intelligent police sepoy was asked his number. Looking down at his badge which was upside down he said, he could not make the figures out and he had not yet fixed the number in his memory. His Worship advised him to go home and remain there until he had accomplished that mental feat, as in his present enlightened state he was by no means a credit to the force.

The assault case *Cooverbace vs. Peerozbace* (which case is connected with that in which another Parsee lady is charged with kicking complainant downstairs) was called on yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, when a medical certificate was put in stating that complainant was unable to attend. Mr. Thacker, who attended on behalf of the defendant, requested that the evidence of the prosecutrix might be taken on affidavit, in order that the case might be proceeded with. His Worship would not grant this, but fixed the hearing for the 8th of May, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Isiah Gordon Pectall, a well known Bombay *gamin*, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate of Police with assaulting a Parsee convert, named Manockjee Merwanjee, and attempting to release a prisoner from custody. The prosecutor stated himself to be a teacher in the Robert Money Institution. On Monday evening last, he was in charge of the school, when a man came from the Rev. Mr. Kirk's refuge, saying one of the inhabitants was drunk and disorderly. Prosecutor went to the house and saw a man named Kneebone, very drunk and noisy. He sent for a sepoy and whilst assisting to remove Kneebone to the chowkey, the prisoner came up, struck the complainant and attempted to throw him down, at the same time tearing his coat. The prisoner in defence said that the prosecutor was dragging a man along the ground who called for help, and he went to his assistance. He was fined two rupees, no allowance was made for the torn coat, as His Worship said he was not satisfied with the prosecutor's evidence.

The Sailors' Home.—By the last yearly report of the Bombay Seamen's Friend Association, we are glad to find that this institution still continues to contribute largely to the wants and comforts of seamen belonging to the mercantile marine. It appears that the number of officers and men admitted into the Sailors' Home during the year, was 103 officers and 1,448 seamen. The crews of the *Sydenham*, *Lord Brougham* and *Glensannox*, 3 officers and 57 men, and 2 officers and 27 men of the *Maranoa*, castaways, were received into the Home. During the year, 199 destitute seamen have been admitted. 506 notes were cashed to the amount of Rs. 13,177, at a profit of Rs. 700. The Home has assisted a number of seamen by negotiating their bills of exchange to the amount of £458, and has been able to remit to the men's friends at home sums amounting to Rs. 4,097. The messing arrangements are continued on the same plan as before. The conduct of the boarders leaves no room for complaint. The commercial crisis of the year, throwing seamen out of employ, many deserving men have been saved from the evils of destitution by the interposition of the institution. New and good quarters have been erected on the roof of the main building for the accommodation of the superintendent, which has afforded additional space for boarders, and also placed a separate room at the disposal of the committee for a library and reading room. The rates for boarders continue at Rs. 1-8 per diem for officers, and 14 annas for seamen.

Statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay during the month of March 1866.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Port
lbs.	Rs.		
1,904,418	9,68,372	G. A. Holt	Liverpool.
2,079,392	10,87,255	Astronomer	Ditto.
2,433,928	14,09,327	Evelyn	Ditto.
2,371,992	11,50,64	British Peer	Ditto.
2,293,928	12,04,020	Flying Venus	Ditto.
2,777,432	14,31,595	Northern Empire	Ditto.
2,659,244	12,62,305	Richard Ryland	Ditto.
1,295,560	7,41,176	Lady Frere	Ditto.
196,000	1,50,000	Steamer Northern	Southampton
1,995,280	9,97,011	Queen of the East	Liverpool.
2,511,040	12,78,05	Cowasjee Jehangeer	Ditto.
1,462,272	6,86,415	Steamer Bhima	Ditto.
1,772,176	7,87,711	Peter Joynson	Ditto.
2,282,448	11,79,330	Sir John Mandevilly	Ditto.
1,621,704	8,02,823	J. G. Richardson	Ditto.
505,288	2,57,83	Barque Eclips	Ditto.
73,400	43,75	Dunclin	London.
1,603,392	7,65,68	Princess Soomavatty	Liverpool.
2,643,760	12,65,365	James Sedden	Ditto.
2,019,360	10,58,062	Caribon	Ditto.
2,553,488	12,19,200	Gatineau	Ditto.
1,851,581	9,64,429	South Carolina	Ditto.
1,987,944	10,40,480	Protector	Ditto.
779,520	4,77,990	Fletes	Ditto.
379,440	2,45,675	Steamer Malta	Southampton
2,097,984	9,34,390	„ John Bunyan	Liverpool.
1,643,264	9,05,944	„ Ann Millicent	Ditto.
67,424	37,690	„ Fernandez	Ditto.
1,855,728	9,36,017	„ Ellen Bates	Ditto.
1,513,528	8,01,387	„ Shallatta	Ditto.
1,856,232	5,81,025	„ Crishna	Ditto.
9,800	5,250	„ Malta	Marseilles.
313,320	1,55,745	Fernandez	Havre.
1,120	600	Bugla Futel Kare	Mucalla.
3,920	2,000	„ Futel Kurim	Ditto.
9,016	4,025	„ Fadal Kurim	Abbas.
7,728	4,14	„ Sufiniat Negha	Aden.
58,800	13,125	Steamer Bhima	Trieste.
39,200	8,750	„ Crishna	Ditto.
392	200	„ Indore	Hong-kong.
53,557,476 or Candies 68,313 21/196	2,68,70,698		

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC NATIVE ORPHANAGE.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied by the officers of his Staff, visited the Roman Catholic Native Orphanage at Bandora on Friday afternoon. Among the gentry present, were Sir R. M. Sausse, Kt., Dr. Dallas and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. A. Langdale, Mr. F. Chambers, Mr. J. M. Flanagan, Capt. Laughton, a large body of the Roman Catholic clergy and others. His Excellency arrived shortly after 4 o'clock, and was received at the door by His Lordship, Dr. W. Steins, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the directors of the institution, amid the lively strains of a spirited march, proceeding from the brass band of the orphans.

The Governor having taken his seat, the Rev. C. Gruder, gave a brief report of the origin, management, and actual state of the institution, from which it appeared that it was first established at Byculla, in 1859, by the Roman Catholic Bishop. Whilst there, the number of inmates never exceeded 90, owing to the very limited accommodation the house afforded. In 1861 the institution was transferred to its present locality, and the number very soon increased to 160, which still continues to be the average number. With the exception of 10 boarders, all receive gratuitous support. Connected with the orphanage, is a day-school attended by upwards of eighty pupils; also an industrial school, in which the orphans have, for the present, an opportunity of learning the art of printing, book-binding, and weaving. Most of the material of the clothing, actually worn by the boys, was of their own making.

The first and second classes were then successively brought forward, to give a proof of what they could do in reading, the elements of algebra, and arithmetic, geography, sacred and profane history, and geometry, being omitted for want of time. The boys were quick in working the sums, and vied with one another in trying to be the first to present their slates for inspection to the Governor, who received them with great affability and minutely examined their working. Some specimens of declamation and recitation were then given, and two little boys, aged 9 and 7 years respectively, were especially applauded by His Excellency. Samples of what is generally called "Tannah cloth," towels of very good texture, and bouquets of artificial flowers, made by the orphans, were offered to His Excellency. A few songs well performed, and an *aria* from *La Traviata*, executed by the band with great precision, terminated the programme, and were received with great applause.

His Lordship, Dr. Steins, then rose, and addressed the boys on the manner in which they should appreciate the Governor's kind visit. He told them they should never forget the high honour done them, but the remembrance of the happy event should ever stimulate them to further exertions towards the attainment of the only object, for which they were placed there—the acquiring of a sound Christian education. It was by sedulous application to their studies, and by corresponding with the wishes of those who directed them, that they could best testify the gratitude they were bound to feel for the visit. The Bishop then returned his sincerest thanks to His Excellency on his own behalf and that of the directors of the institution.

Sir Bartle Frere, in reply, said he could not find words sufficiently to express the pleasure he had experienced on that day. The sight of so many boys, so well cared for, was intensely gratifying to him. Twenty eight years ago, His Excellency had been an inhabitant of Bandora, and had enquired concerning the state of education there. The difference between Bandora, as it was then, and as it is now, was astonishing. But he would further observe, and still be within the mark in saying it, that of all the schools of the kind he had seen in Bombay and Salsette, this institution could deservedly be ranked amongst the best. He thanked the Bishop, the superior of the institution and those engaged under him in the work of education, for the pleasure they had provided for him. The national anthem was then played.

On leaving the Orphanage, His Excellency paid a visit to St. Vincent's Home, an asylum which, as our readers are aware, shelters 52 of the most destitute recipients of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society. The President of the Society, Dr. Dallas, gave the Governor some detailed information respecting the charitable operations of the Society in Bombay, which His Excellency listened to with great interest.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at half past 4 P. M. There were present:—The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A., Vice-President, in the chair; The Hon'ble George Foggo; J. Scorgie, Esq.; F. C. S. Captain George Henry; Mirza Ali Jan, Esq.; K. R. Cama, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq.; J. Firth, Esq.; Dheerujram Dulputram, Esq.; members; and Lieutenant Henry Morland, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

J. Mackinlay, Esq., was after ballot, declared a member of the Society.

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, C. S., having requested admittance, was announced a member under Rule XXII. of the Society.

Edward Chapple, Esq.; J. F. Cleary, Esq, and Captain Edward P. H. Thompson, of the B. and B. S. ship *Nada*, were proposed members for election at the next meeting of the Society.

Several donations were laid on the table, for which the best thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to the donors.

Among the several letters read, there was one from the Rev. A. Forbes, withdrawing from the Society, owing to his intended departure to England.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher then observed, that at the meeting of the general committee, held on the 10th instant, it was found desirable to have some bye-law, about the election of president, added to the rules of the Society, as there was every probability that an election of this nature at the general meeting of the Society might some day prove inconsiderate and unsatisfactory. He therefore moved that—

"In the event of a vacancy in the office of President, the committee shall proceed at their meeting next ensuing after the vacancy, to select the name of one gentleman for the office, who shall be proposed at the general meeting thereafter first held for election."

This resolution was seconded by the Secretary, and unanimously carried.

The Revd. Mr. Fletcher then said:—I have the honor to propose the Hon'ble Claude J. Erskine as a fit and proper person to fill the office of President of this Society vacant by the resignation of Captain Thomas Black. Mr. Erskine is too well known to need any eulogy from me. As an accomplished scholar and a man of large scientific knowledge, he will be acceptable, I believe, to all as our President, and as a member of Her Majesty's Government of Bombay, he will have frequent opportunities of promoting the objects of our enquiry, and forwarding the interests of the Society.

This proposition having been seconded by the Secretary, was unanimously carried, and the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine was declared President of the Society by acclamation.

It was then proposed by Lieut. Morland, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and unanimously carried:—"That Commander G. T. Robinson be elected a Vice-President in place of Captain W. C. Barker gone to Europe."

The following paper: Report on the Soor road-stead and on the creek of Jeraumah, between Soor and Ras-el-Hadd, by Lieut H. W. Warner, commanding *Berenice* contributed by Government, was then read by the Secretary:—

"I have the honor to report the arrival this day of the vessel under my command from Soor, at which port I arrived on the morning of the 17th instant, and carried out your instructions in landing the commanders of His Royal Highness' ships, who returned on the evening of the 18th, bringing nothing with them but a letter to your address.

The following brief remarks I beg to forward according to your wish, time not permitting me to enter more into details, or making rough drafts of Soor harbour and Kohr-Jeraumah.

Soor is an open road-stead affording no shelter for large vessels; it has one very large town, and two smaller ones, all of which have forts, the outskirts and hills commanded by watch-towers, either towns being within easy range of vessels' guns; soundings in the harbour are steep close too. (Her Majesty's steamer *Berenice* anchored at about three quarters of a mile off in 15 fathoms). It has numerous fishing boats, and I was informed by the pilot that it had about a hundred trading vessels of sizes, and the inhabitants, including the three towns, amounted to about 10,000. It has a large creek, deep water inside, and a bar with 3 feet at low water, and 1½ fathoms at high water. It affords capital shelter to native craft, and I saw several of a large size building there. During a northwester the surf is so heavy on the coast that no boat or vessel dare approach the shore, but run for Kohr-Jeraumah until it is over.

I did not deem it advisable, owing to the appearance of the weather, to remain at single anchor off the port at night; I therefore procured a pilot and profitted by the occasion to visit Ras-el-Hadd and Kohr-Jeraumah; the latter is a long creek extending about 2½ miles inland, affording capital shelter for native craft, and a good hiding place for cruisers after slavers. As the Kohr is not surveyed nor marked on the charts, it would require great caution, after being once inside, in moving up to the head, as the water decreases so suddenly as to unable an intermediate cast of the lead being taken. Her Majesty's steamer *Berenice* under pilot's directions and boats out sounding, dropped anchor in 9 fathoms, and in swinging to the flood, she shoaled and took the ground aft in 2½ fathoms. Inside is perfectly smooth water, some parts mud, others fine sand and shells. The average depth of water on the eastern entrance is 5,6, and 7 fathoms; mid-channel, after entering, struck 6 fathoms, suddenly deepened to 10 and 11; western side 7,8,5, and 2½ suddenly shoaling where least expected.

Owing to having to lay out warps and anchors, in case they should be required prevented me from further exploring the creek which after rounding a two fathoms patch, widens to a mile in breadth. The flood tide inside is a shine running past, I should say 7 or 8 miles an hour, causing eddiest and liable, if not careful, to sweep a vessel on the rocks. It has no village, water little and very brackish but affords firewood in the shape of mangrove trees.

Ras-el-Hadd is a low sandy cape, standing out a long way to seaward, with deep water close to. It has a small village situated on a height at the head of a small creek, one fort on the outskirts of the village and one look-out tower commanding the head of the creek. The creek affords shelter only to fishing boats, but shelter can be had close in on either side of the cape for native craft, who would require to move round on the setting in of any prevailing wind."

The second paper announced for the evening was then laid before the Society. It was a copy of a map and of an itinerary received from the Political Resident at Aden, of the country passed over by the field force lately on service in the Foodlee country, and would appear in full in the next volume of the Society's transactions.

The best thanks of the Society were then voted to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the two interesting communications and the meeting adjourned to Thursday, 17th May, 1866.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH APRIL.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Alleged charge of enticing away a Woman.—Cassum Emam was yesterday placed at the bar, charged with enticing away the wife of one Abdool Hack Abdool Kallick. Mr. Thacker conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Judge defended the prisoner.

The prosecutor is a book-binder, and knew Coolsumbaee, who was his wife. He was married to her about eight years ago. The Naib of the Cazee performed the marriage. Coolsumbaee lived with him for about five years, and left him about three years ago. When she did not return, witness went to his father-in-law and asked the cause of her not returning to him. When he found traces of her, he waited upon the Magistrate, who ordered a summons to be issued against the prisoner for enticing away his wife. When witness served a summons upon the prisoner, his wife was in his (the prisoner's) house. After having served a summons upon the prisoner, she commenced abusing him; he caught her by her hand. Prisoner then caught witness by his waist and pulled him inside a room, where a row occurred.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Thacker gave up the case, and His Worship discharged the accused.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—24TH APRIL.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Theft by a Hamall.—Mukoonda Maysoo was charged with the theft of a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Mr. William Pendlebury.

The prosecutor said: I am goods superintendent on the Baroda Railway. The prisoner was formerly my hamall. On the night of Saturday week about half past 11 P.M., I placed the watch and chain on my dressing table, and went to bed. On Sunday morning, when I got up, I missed them and gave information of the theft to the police. When I missed the watch, I found that the prisoner had absconded. This morning I saw the prisoner, and the watch and chain, in the custody of the police.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Attempted Highway Robbery.—Noor Mahomed Mar Ally was charged with assaulting one Nowrojee Manockjee under the following circumstances. The prosecutor, the keeper of a toddy-shop near the Null Bazaar, was proceeding about half-past 9 P. M. yesterday in Candawarra Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, with a bag containing Rs. 27-8 in silver and copper, which he carried on his shoulder. While he was passing along the street, the prisoner went behind him and suddenly struck him a violent blow on the head with a stick, which was produced before the Court. The prisoner put his hand to the bag of money, and when the prosecutor prevented him from taking it, he dealt him another blow in the arm. The prosecutor raised an alarm, which brought a policeman to his assistance, and by whom the prisoner was taken into custody. Another man, who was with the prisoner, made his escape on hearing the alarm. The prosecutor bled profusely from the wound in his head, and was taken to the Jamsetjee hospital, where the wound was dressed.

A native policeman corroborated the prosecutor's statement. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for four months.

Illicit Sale of Liquor.—Hormusjee Rustomjee, keeping a shop in Bhendy Bazar, was charged with selling liquor by retail, without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Morojee pleader, for the defendant

On the night of the 22nd inst, a policeman doing duty in Bhendy Bazar saw the defendant serve liquor to another man who drank one glass and had the rest put into a small bottle, for which he paid four annas. The policeman, on seeing this, stepped over into the shop and seized the money and the liquor sold by the defendant.

Ally Jaffer, a batta lascar, the man who purchased the liquor of the defendant, corroborated the policeman's testimony.

Mr. Morojee addressed the court for the defence, pointing out certain discrepancies in the evidence; and called two witnesses on behalf of the defendant.

His Worship found the defendant guilty of the charge and fined him twenty-five rupees.

Petty Theft.—Pondoo Rama was charged with stealing one *Cumlee* (cloth) and seven mangoes, the property of Govind Bhima, a cultivator living in Mugulwady. Yesterday morning, the prosecutor went to work in his master's garden at Parell, leaving his *cumlee* in his hut. Shortly afterwards, he was called by a policeman, who standing on the road with the prisoner in his custody. The cloth was found in the prisoner's possession and the prosecutor claimed it as his.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Monday, 23rd April, 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

The examination of Rahimbhoy Hemraj, by Mr. Anstey, on behalf of the relators and plaintiffs, was resumed. He said:—There are some festivals which are observed by both Shias and Sunis, and some tombs honoured by both. The children of Ali are mourned by the Sunis as well as the Shias; and there is a festival at which their names are mentioned and honoured. Sunis, as well as Shias, go on pilgrimage to their tombs. I know that Aga Khan caused a book to be printed and circulated amongst his adherents about four years ago; it was in Sindhee characters, but in a mixed language, consisting of Arabic, Cutchee, Sindhee, and Persian. I can understand some parts only. Besides the two members of Aga Khan's family, whom I have already named, as having been buried at Karbela, the wife of his eldest son was interred there. The affairs of the Kojah community, according to its customs and usages, are managed by the setts, or leading members of the community, in public meeting assembled, and by a plurality of votes. The persons who vote are upwards of twenty years of age: they meet in the Jamat Khana. I mean that the *setts* must be twenty years or upwards: there is no rule of this kind in regard to the others who attend the Jamat. Any person who is not a Kojah has not a right to vote. A *Pir* or a Syud, unless he is a Kojah, has not the right to vote. I am not aware whether Aga Khan has exercised the function of voting at the meetings of the Jamat. At these meetings, Mukhis and Kamarias are periodically elected—viz., every twelve months. The Mukhi collects the moneys received from the members from the Jamat; and the Kamaria keeps the accounts. The payment of monies is one of the duties of the Jamat. Those monies are paid voluntarily. The payments thus made are for the purpose of erecting buildings for the use of the Jamat, distributing food among poor Kojahs, and giving alms and donations to Syuds and other people of a religious character. That is all that they ever pay monies for. The Jamat Khana is used for holding the meetings of the Jamat, giving feasts, and providing shelter to poor people.

By His Lordship—The Jamat Khana contains a large room like this (the Court), and other rooms besides. These are on the upper floor, and the dwellings of the poor people are on the ground floor.

By Mr. Anstey—There are also a durga, a musjid, and a burial ground belonging to the Jamat. The Jamat Khana is at Chinch Bunder. These other buildings were established and sustained partly by special funds raised by the leading members of the Jamat, and partly by monies voted by the Jamat. The musjid is a public musjid. I remember the hearing, or the trial, in 1851. At that time the condition of the Kojahs in regard to education was not satisfactory: they were not properly educated. They are better now in that respect, attention being paid to the matter by the Settias. There is a house used as a school room close to Musjid Bunder. There is a school in a house adjoining the Jamat Khana, which was built by the Jamat, and made over to Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, who now conducts the school. It is the property of the Jamat. It forms part of the building called the Jamat Khana. About 75 or 80 children are educated there, and are taught according to the Suni doctrines. That school has been in existence about 25 or 26 years. It has always been a Suni school. The other school which I spoke of is public, and belongs to the *Settias* of the Kojahs, who defray the expenses of it. It is open to the children of the whole community, but it is not the property of the Jamat. No school but the one at the Jamat Khana belongs to the Jamat. The other school is open to both Sunis and Shias, and also to Hindoos, or indeed any others: it is an English school. There is no other school peculiar to the Kojahs besides the one at the Jamat Khana. The Shias, the followers of Aga Khan, have no schools. The expenses of the school under the charge of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy are defrayed by that person himself. Ever since it was established, so far as I know, it has been sustained by Cassumbhoy. I am one of the relators and plaintiffs in this suit, and formerly my father was one. The school was instituted by the original Jamat, and therefore they ought to get it; and those who lately became Shias should not get it. It is in the possession of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy. I have no complaint to make with regard to the school.

[This witness gave his evidence all throughout in a manner which showed a considerable degree either of stupidity or slowness of apprehension, and His Lordship suggested to Mr. Anstey that it was useless proceeding further in examining him unless there was any particular object in view. Mr. Anstey accordingly sat down.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—I manage this suit for the relators and plaintiffs. I get no salary for doing so. I get no presents either, but four or five Settias have promised to assist me in my trade. They have promised to give me Rs. 2,000 a year in some way or other. I have no shop. No one "got me up" to answer the questions of Mr. Anstey. I have not recently been studying Suni doctrines in a special way. Ever since I came to years of discretion I have known what I have told. I did not learn it in a school, I learned it from Moolahs. I can't say that I learned any portion of the Suni doctrines from any person in particular. I have questioned Moolahs with regard to them, and have learned from them. My name, Hemraj, is a Hindoo name, and many Kojahs have such names. No other denomination of Mahomedans have Hindoo names. The Kojahs are properly called Kojah-Mahomedans [The witness was fined Rs. 10 here for irrelevant answers.] I do not get the Koran explained to me now. [Correcting himself], I still have it explained sometimes. I heard it expounded, a month or two, when there was a *Medjli*, at which portions of the Koran are read and explained, after a burial. I cannot remember who was the Moolah on that occasion: it was in the house of a Kojah, one of my party. The Moolah was not a Kojah, neither was he a Concani. There are no Kojah Moolahs. [An additional fine of Rs. 5 was administered here]. There are no Suni teachers who are Kojahs. All I know of the Moolahs who explain the Koran is that they are Musalmans and Sunis.

Mr. Howard—Have you ever heard of the five great duties which the Prophet enjoins on all the Faithful?

Witness—I don't properly understand. [The witness was threatened with another fine]. I know the five duties. They are (1) to say the *Kulma*, (2) to say the prayers, (3) to keep the fast days, (4) to pay the *Zakat*, (5) to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. I believe the Sunis acknowledge those duties. Ablutions are also a duty, but not one of the five. I have never made the *Hadj* to Mecca. My father, Hemraj Jeewa, did not make the Hadj either: I don't know whether my grandfather did. I do not know whether any of my co-relators have made the *Hadj*. I have heard of Kojahs going to Mecca. Peerbhoy Damjee and Munjee Lalljee went on the pilgrimage to Mecca. Before that, Lalljee Soomar went about twenty years ago. Mooladeena Soomar also went, about four years ago. I never heard of any other who went. Mooladeena Soomar did not go from Bombay, but from Mukullah (on the southern coast of Arabia.) Lalljee Soomar went from Kutch. I adhere to my answer that I don't know whether any of my co-relators have made the *Hadj*. I would probably have heard if any one had done it.

Mr. Howard—Is not one called a *Hadji*, if he has made the pilgrimage?

Witness—That is only among Memons?

Mr. Howard—Only among Memons? I thought it was a general practice?

Witness—The Memons assume it by way of title: they incorporate it with their name. Amongst other Mahomedans the title of *Hadji* is not used publicly. It is not the practice of Kojahs to call those who have made the pilgrimage *Hadjis*. I have not been taught the duties of Musalmans in regard to infidels. I have never heard of the *Jehad* (or "sacred war"). What I stated in my evidence respecting Shia doctrines, was the result of my enquiries after the "split." I asked a Mogul for information I don't remember his name. [Mr. Howard—"I thought not".] I did not learn it when I was young. I got some explanations of Shia doctrines in several books which I got from a Suni Moolah. I have a list here, containing the names of seven or eight books, from which I have acquired information with regard to those doctrines. The books are in Arabic and Persian, neither of which languages am I able to read. They were explained to me by a Moolah named Goolam Russool. This was two or three years ago. It was the practice of Imami-Shias that he instructed me in. The Kojahs who have become Shias say they are Imami-Shias. As to the practice of the Kojahs who are Shias, I have been able to see for myself what it is. The book called *Sokiria*, (or "a hundred ceremonies") by Allaruckia Koorjee, is by one of my party, and is read by them as a book of moral precepts. The *Panchton* is a word which means the Prophet, Ali, Fatima, Hassan and Hoosein, and is part of the belief of both Shias and Sunis. The Sunis make Abubeker, Osman, and Omar, the successors of the Prophet; while the Shias say that Ali is the successor of the Prophet. I do not consider the *Panchton* a badge of the Shia faith. The Sunis make Ali the fourth in succession. I know a book called *Moula Kalam* (the *Kalam* of *Moula*) which is published with the *Sokiria*. I have often read the book. I am unable to say whether *Moula*, in that title, means Ali or God. [*Moula* means "master" or "teacher," and *Kalam* "rule" or "law."] The witness at the request of the counsel read a passage from a copy of this work, which was printed in mixed Hindustani, Gujarati, and Kutch, and explained the meaning of it through the interpreter. The book (he continued) was printed by Allarackia Koorjee, and is read by the Kojahs who read the *Sokiria*. In the Information and Bill we mention a book—the *Dussowtar* (which the interpreter said, if it were a Hindoo word, was pronounced Dushavtar, and meant the "ten incarnations") which is read to persons who are on the point of death. I have read it. It is in the Gujarati language and in Sindhi characters. The books of the Kojahs, as a general rule, are in Sindhi characters. The *Dussowtar* is read by every Kojah—not by Moolahs. A Moolah, from religious scruples, would not read that book. The book is divided into ten chapters, each of which relates to one of the ten incarnations. There is a fish incarnation; a tortoise incarnation; a boar incarnation; a lion incarnation; a dwarf incarnation; a Parshram incarnation; a Ram incarnation; a Krishna incarnation; a Boodh incarnation; and a Nukullunk incarnation. (*Nukullunk*, according to the interpreter, meaning "unblemished" or "without impurity.") This (referring to a book handed to him) appears to be a copy of the *Dassowtar*. [Witness at the request of the learned counsel read a few lines from the book, but confessed he could not explain them.] I do not know whether there are any witnesses to come after me, who can render the passages into Gujarati. I can explain some parts, but not all. The title of this copy of the book is, literally, "The Ten Incarnations of Peer Sudroodeen are copied." There is a doubt that the work was composed by Peer Sudroodeen. I have heard many Kojahs express doubts. I maintain that this is a Hindoo book. I think it is through ignorance that the book is read. People think the tenth incarnation will come to their assistance at the end of the world. (An official translation of the tenth chapter was handed to His Lordship by the learned counsel, but as it appeared that it had not been translated by one who was acquainted with Sindhi, the language from which it was taken, but merely explained on affidavit by one of the defendants, His Lordship suggested that a Sindhi scholar should be procured for the purpose of making an impartial translation.) I have heard from several sources that Shias have no *Pirs* or Saints. I heard it from a Mogul, whose name I don't remember. I say that if Pir Sudroodeen had been a Shia he would have been buried at Karbela. One of Aga Khan's sons has a tomb erected to his memory in Bombay; but he was not buried here. I have never visited the tombs of Sudroodeen's sons. Imaum Hoosein, Ali's son, was buried at Karbela, and that is a place of pilgrimage for Kojahs. I have never been there myself. I don't know of any use that is made of the dust of Karbela. I know whether the dry earth which the Shias touch with their forehead when they are praying is from Karbela; and I don't know whether it is the *Panchton* that is written on that earth or not. The Momnas are all shoemakers; they attend the Kojah feasts, but do not contribute to the fund. I did not know Aga Khan until after his return from Calcutta. There was a dispute, while the Aga was in Calcutta, about the inheritance of property by females of the Kojah community. One party wished them to succeed according to the Mahomedan law, whilst he held that they ought not to succeed. The question of female succession has been a subject of conversation amongst the community. I do not know that our party follow the Hindoo law excluding females. In 1844 Hubbibhoy Ebrahim and his party resorted to a new Jamat Khana which they had hired. Dossa Ladduck and Peerbhoy Ebrahim remained in the old Jamat Khana and would not give up the property. Those two parties had not access to the Jamat during the dispute, and the old Jamat Khana was locked up. I do not know who kept the key. Aga Khan after that time came to Bombay and lived in the Jamat Khana, and has frequented there ever since. The new Jamat Khana, set up by Hubbibhoy Ebrahim, was used for some time; but I do not know how long, as I went to China just after the judgment in 1851, where I remained for nearly four years. I was in Bombay when Aga Khan sent out the paper, as to the profession of faith by the Kojahs, but I did not sign that paper myself, though the greater part of the Kojah community did. Prayers are said in the Jamat Khana but I have never been there to say prayers. I know that the Aga has recently said prayers in the Jamat Khana. The Mosque in the burial ground would hold about 300 or 400 people. Before the Kojah community were divided only a few people went there. A new Musjid was built by our party four or five years ago, and since then they have frequented that building; they also go to other Musalman Mosques, but not to any other Kojah Mosque. I do not know whether, when Aga Khan prayed, he had his arms extended down, and that others, who were present, did the same. At the time of the Mohurrum there is the festival of Hussan and Hoosein: at that time some Mahomedans weep but none of them rejoice. The Shias are opposed to the tabhoot processions, and do not join in them with the Sunis. The Kojahs hold a meeting on those occasions, at which the history of Hussan and Hoosein is read. They don't join in the processions. They hold a feast three days afterwards, but the intervening days are days of mourning. The Jamat is a meeting of the Kojah community, at which at least four or five of the principal Settias must be present. Every Kojah, who was not a minor, has a vote at these meetings.

By Mr. McCulloch—About 400 families have gone over to the reform party, but witness could not give their names, though he knew that a list of these names had been asked for by the solicitor for the defendants. His party refused to give that list because they had not taken down the names. There was, however, a list in existence of the names of the people who were invited to the caste dinner. It contained about 400 families. Witness did not know whether Hubbibhoy Ebrahim or any other of the relators were present at the funeral of Aga Khan's son, about ten years ago, as he was not there himself. At that time there was no division between the Kojahs. Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy's school is in a building near the Jamat Khana, but is not a portion of that building. There were no dissensions at the time the school was built.

His Lordship—It seems from Sir E. Perry's remarks that there was comparative peace from 1851 to 1861.

Examination continued—I understand, from hearsay, that the school was built by the Jamat. I believe the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

school is under the control of the Jamat. The appointment of head-master is made by Mahomed Dama, one of our party. I myself studied in that school for five or six months.

His Lordship—Well, that is a high recommendation!

Witness continued—It was when I was a child. I only learned Gujarati there. Theology was taught from Persian and Arabic books in the Hindustani language, but I did not study it: I saw other boys study it. They were taught out of Persian and Arabic books, which were explained by Moolahs.

His Lordship—What is become of those boys? Are any of them to be examined as witnesses? Those are the kind we want.

Witness—The greater number of those boys belong now to Aga Khan's party. It is the case that the Shias curse the first three Kalifs in their prayers; or rather after the prayer is over they curse them, and then they leave the ground. It may be that contributions have been sent to Aga Khan and his ancestors by the Kojah community, but I am not aware of it. I do not know what the pilgrimage to the Durkhana is. I do not recollect having heard of people making that pilgrimage. When people visit Aga Khan they kiss his hand. I know what *jholi* is (a cloth worn by Fakirs). I don't know of any contribution made by the Kojahs to Aga Khan and known by that name. I don't know what the *pir salamut* means. I do not know that Aga Khan and his ancestors always were Shias. I hear he is a Shia now. I never heard of Sunis being in the habit of reverencing Shias and sending contributions to them. [Document shown to witness]—The body of this seems to have been written by me. The first name to it is my father's, but it is in my handwriting. [This was a letter dated 2nd January 1862, from the Bombay Jamat to the Jamat of Bhooj]. I don't know a book called *Gnan* (i. e. "knowledge"). There are some sacred writings known by that name. [Book shown to witness]—I cannot say whether it is used by our community.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey—Ever since I recollect Momnas have attended our feasts. I never knew them come except under Aga Khan's escort. I never knew of any of them attending the meetings of the Jamat; they are not of our caste, and have no right to go there. I have never known an instance of the *Dussowtar* being read by a Suni Kojah. An ignorant man might read it; but it is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and a Musalman would not respect it. It is a Hindoo book. With regard to the school and the Jamat Khana, the two buildings touch in some parts, and are connected at another part by a gallery. In regard to the celebration, with reference to the martyrdom of Hussan and Hoosein, it is on the third day after the tabhoots are thrown into the sea, that the Sunis hold a feast; that is also the case with the Kojahs, and with them all these days are days of mourning. [Shown letter from the Jamat of Bombay to that of Bhooj.] My father is correctly described here as being then the Mukhi of Bombay. At that date (2nd January 1862) the dissensions amongst the members of the community had commenced. The persons to whom the letter is addressed were the Mukhi and Kamaria of the city of Bhooj. It was written with reference to the dissensions in Bombay.

Mr. Anstey—Was it written with the view of preventing these dissensions from reaching Bhooj? [The answer was objected to.]

Mr. Anstey said it was to make it unnecessary to read the document in full that he had asked the question. He read the letter *in extenso*.

Examination continued—The "slavery bond" referred to in that document, as having been signed by a number of the community, was the document which Aga Khan caused to be drawn up and signed. It is a profession of the Shia faith. Divinity is taught in the Arabic and Persian languages at the school of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy. I did not learn my prayers and the principles of my religion at school. Before I went to school I learned the *Kulma*, and also learned, in the same way, the precepts of my religion. These precepts were Suni. The name of Ali was not in the *Kulma* I learned, for it was the Suni *Kulma*. I remember of one Suni Moolah who was a Kojah by birth, but there is none now. The name of that one was Rahman Sai, and he died about 15 or 16 years ago. Friday prayers, or *Khootba* prayers, are read on Friday in our Mosque: the Koran is also read, but the Moolah who reads does not, on that occasion, give the meaning in the vernacular. When there is a funeral or other similar occasion, the Koran is expounded, but it is not expounded when the *Khootba* prayers are read.

[Mr. Anstey sat down, with an appearance of undisguised disgust at the conduct of his witness, who then left the box.]

Mr. Scoble said he wished to read to the Court two or three extracts from Mr. Grant Watson's *Continuation of Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia*, published this year (the author having been, according to the title-page, formerly attached to H. M.'s Legation at the Court of Persia) for the purpose of giving the Court some information as to the history of Aga Khan between 1832 and 1842, during his residence in Persia.

The Advocate General objected to the book being received in evidence, on the ground that this was not a question of public history at all, and that—the book having so lately appeared—criticism had not yet had time to sift the facts. It was quite possible, he remarked, that all the information it contained about Aga Khan might have been got from the relators and plaintiffs in the present suit.

Mr. McCulloch made the same objection.

Mr. Anstey contended that his learned friend Mr. Scoble was quite justified in producing the book to show the circumstances of the civil war in Persia which resulted in the murder of the Ismaili chief, the father of Aga Khan, and under what circumstances it was that Aga Khan, foiled in the attempt then made, escaped into Beloochistan, and afterwards—to the misfortune of his (Mr. Anstey's) clients—came to Bombay.

His Lordship, looking at the character of the work, decided to hear the passages which Mr. Scoble desired to read, and took a note of the objection which had been raised.

Mr. Scoble then read two lengthy passages from the book, occurring, respectively, at page 191 and pages 331-4.

Mr. Anstey afterwards asked his Lordship whether he would not revoke the fines which had been imposed upon the witness who had been heard that day, remarking that the best he could say in favour of the witness was, that he was a stupid one.

His Lordship was afraid it would be an evil example to remit the fines just yet, but he would consider the application.

The Court then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KOJAH CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am sure that I express the wish of many people in asking Mr. Anstey to publish his speech on the Kojah case. Admirable as the *Gazette's* report is, the limits of a daily paper are evidently inconsistent with that fulness which, in the present case, is desired.

Mr. Anstey, in his speech, brings together a vast deal of most interesting information which was never brought together before. He is a scholar, so that his language adds not inconsiderably to the interest of his facts. Abridgements, however ably executed, which do not give all his facts, which do not pretend to give us his words, are, as a permanent possession, at least unsatisfactory. The skilfulness of your reporter in Saturday's paper only adds to one's wish that Mr. Anstey were his own reporter.

23rd April. MOFUSSILITE.

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WHAT IS A COTTON INSPECTOR'S DUTY?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The answer to this question is of great importance to the European merchants of Bombay. On all cotton exported from here, a fee of three annas a bale is levied, which more than defrays the expense of keeping up a large staff of inspectors; but may I ask, if the gentlemen holding these appointments have ever had any knowledge of cotton? I will venture to say that, those who have ever handled a pound of cotton, previous to getting their appointments, will be in the minority; how, then, can they be termed "cotton inspectors?"—men who are supposed to detect any adulteration and put a stop to all fraudulent shipments. The most experienced merchants in the cotton trade will bear me out, when I say, that it is a most difficult thing to detect adulteration, and a thing which cannot be done by men who are ignorant of the staple. I am informed, it is one duty of a cotton inspector to prevent cotton-waste or rubbish being pressed in any of the screws; how, then, do we hear constantly of shipments, on native account, consigned through European houses turning out rubbish, and valued as low as a farthing per pound in the Liverpool markets? If the inspectors are allowed to pass such stuff through the screws, surely the Chamber of Commerce ought to be informed, and have full particulars given to circulate to the members. Only a few day ago advice was received of "large shipments turning out sweepings," and valued at 3d. to 4d. per lb.; have the inspectors acted according to instructions, in allowing such shipments to go forward, without reporting the same, or what benefit are merchants supposed to derive from such an able staff? European merchants, in fancied security, have latterly been taking consignments more freely, but if such "waste" is allowed to pass through the screws, and go forward as cotton, without information being given, widespread ruin will be the consequence. None but men with a thorough knowledge of cotton ought to be appointed inspectors, and the office of inspector ought to be something more than simply sinecure. A MERCHANT.

23rd April.

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BANK OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—From an advertisement, which appeared in your paper a few days ago, I gather that another attempt is to be made to palm off on the shareholders of this institution the "audited statement of accounts up to 30th June with estimated statement to 30th December last." Although the last meeting expressed itself most decidedly against accepting accounts which do not show in anything like a clear and businesslike manner the *present* position of the Company. From your report of that meeting it appeared that the manager stated it was impossible then to prepare anything beyond an estimate of the Bank's position at the close of last year; but as another six weeks have elapsed since, no such excuse can avail in the face of accounts having been published in London by Banks like the Agra, Delhi and Commercial, which have many more branches and do a much larger business than the Bank of India can ever hope to do.

The fact of the management withholding this necessary information under a highly frivolous pretence, leads to the conclusion that either the officers are not sufficiently effective or that there is an object in keeping shareholders in the dark, and in either case an explanation is required.

With regard to the second proposition "to consider the advisability (?) of continuing or winding up the Bank" none of the shareholders but those who make an income by way of fees or influence can be in doubt; and the real question is, whether to wind up in court or voluntarily?

We are informed in the advertisement that the latter will be proposed, but I would strongly urge upon shareholders, and chiefly upon those gentlemen who so energetically came forward on the last occasion to use their influence in favour of official liquidation. It is well known that voluntarily liquidation means the substituting of one or two of the directors or managers nominees for themselves, and without wishing to cast the slightest imputation upon individuals I hold that it is impossible for those who have been intimately connected with an institution not to feel interested in many instances where a quite impartial decision should be given. In most liquidations, unfortunately, loans and liabilities of the funds of those who were in power, if not their own, have to be discussed, and in such cases it is of the greatest importance to shareholders that others but those who have spent their money should look after receiving it. These, I think, are sufficient reasons to prefer the High Court to private liquidation: besides our experience in Bombay has shown that official nominees act with promptitude and moderately cheap, while voluntary liquidators appear to do nothing and to claim excessive remuneration.

WIND UP.

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SEVERAL QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a case recently tried in the Small Cause Court, *The Victoria Finance and Bullion Association* vs. *Morarjee Anundjee*, for the recovery of Rs. 600, Mr. Hayllar, in a very able and ingenious address for the defendant, is reported to have said—"Rs. 600! why possibly it was a matter of great consequence to them. Probably it was all they had to depend upon." To which Mr. Prescott (for the Association) replied—"Oh, no! I can assure you they have a great deal more!" This assurance must, doubtless, be highly gratifying to the shareholders. But will Mr. Hayllar, who is so witty at the expense of the *Finance and Bullion Association*, pardon me, if I ask him, through the medium of your columns, whether, as one of the liquidators of the *International Exhibition Company*, he is prepared to say that the *International* is also *worth a great deal more*; and, if so, when we are likely to have our calls repaid to us? It was resolved to wind up the Company more than six months ago; liquidators, Messrs. Hayllar and Dinshaw Manockjee Petty appointed; notices published that all claims on the Company should be sent in before the 1st March 1866; and yet, here is the end of April, and no signs of our money being returned. This is very hard upon us; and when I look at the respectability of the names of the promoters of the Company, of the bankers, and the liquidators, I am inclined to ask *How long?* I observe that the *Brick and Tile Company*, which it was resolved only the other day should be wound up, has already come forward to pay the shareholders their dividends. This is, as it should be; and why, pray, cannot the *International Exhibition* do the same?

That very able, conscientious, though somewhat irascible Judge, Mr. Anstey, in his crusade against *Financials* and their promoters, made honourable exception in favour of the Jews. I observe the names of some Jewish gentlemen of the highest respectability connected with the *Mofussil Financial*, which is now being wound up. Will the gentlemen, therefore, in support of the high tribute paid to them by Mr. Anstey, come forward, stir up the liquidators, with reference to a notice day by day advertised by them, and cause us, who are shareholders of the *Mofussil*, to have our calls repaid to us. It is well known that the *Mofussil* did not speculate; and, therefore, the work the liquidators have to do is trifling, and there need be no delay in giving us back our money. By the bye, how is it that the *Mofussil* did not let us have *a balance sheet*. I fancy Act XIX. of 1857 requires that. However, never mind, if we get "our own" again! E. SAPRONE.

Byculla, 23rd April.

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TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £50.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—I observe the Indian Governments are making great efforts regarding the forthcoming Exhibition of Paris for 1867. All this is right and proper, but are they taking any steps to enable their public servants to visit the same. Doubtless those in the public service at Home will get special leave to enable them to go. And why should not a similar indulgence be granted to the hard-worked Indian officials, civil and military? Two months' privilege, and one month's general leave, without loss of service or pay and allowances, as a special case, would enable many to pay Paris a visit, and no doubt the P. and O. and other Steam Companies would run a special steamer at reduced and return fares to carry us I throw out the hint thus early, that our Government may have time to "consider." Such a trip would improve our minds and do us all good. I hear many Parsees and others from Bombay purpose going. AN EXILE.

P. S.—The Government should, if they intend it, grant the indulgence quickly to enable the Steam Companies to make arrangements and "tout" for the traffic. I feel assured many would go, natives and Europeans. I should like to see the Bills: "To Paris and back for £50," &c., &c.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

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(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, 17TH APRIL.

I DO not generally commence my letters by allusions to the weather, but on this occasion I am compelled to do so; not because there is nothing else to write about, but because it is of such a singular character. With strong breezes from the south, a clear sky, the heat is excessively trying. You will believe me when I say, that the report from the Meteorological office gives 102° 6' as the maximum heat during the past week; and a comparison with the corresponding portion of the past year, shows that there has been an advance in the heat of 6° and upwards. I am disposed to think that if a reference were made to the records of 1864, it will be found that 1865 was ahead of it in this matter of heat, so that it is evident we are slowly progressing to that degree of temperature to which the inhabitants of Mercury are accustomed. The European and American papers also make it clear that the heat in those parts is also on the increase, and nervous ladies are accordingly filled with uneasy fears that the end of the world cannot be far distant. As far as I am individually concerned, I think this great heat could be better borne if there were less dust flying about. We have one of the most extraordinary municipalities on earth. So long as old Æolus slumbered, they sent detachments of bheesties (Anglice—water carriers) into our streets, to convert into slush ponds, making it difficult for palanquin bearers and pedestrians to traverse them without suffering, but now, when we are being suffocated with dust, there is not a ghost of one of these useful men to be seen. Dust in the air and dust on the ground, dust flying into your eyes, rushing up your nostrils, leaping down your throat, sticking to your teeth and gums, running down your back, resting in your hair, stealing beneath your finger nails, colouring your shirt front, filling up your ears, fricking you under your waistband and snowy collar, covering your table, dirtying your paper, thickening your ink, coating your wine, and peppering your cutlet. Closed sashes cannot keep it out, and closed doors are laughed to scorn, whilst it requires the temper of a saint to tolerate the grit on one's tongue and between one's teeth. I do not know how you Bombayites are faring, but there is nothing in our condition for which you could envy us.

As I am writing this, the guns from the Fort are booming out a farewell to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who, like his brother "cloud compellers," is flying from Calcutta, its heat and dust, and leaving us to dull forgetfulness a prey. He is off to Darjeeling, where he will luxuriate in the cool breezes several thousand feet above the level of the sea. A native paper gave expression the other day to its surprise that Mr. Beadon had not yet been rewarded with a K. C. B.-ship. The writer did not condescend to enlighten us as to what that gentleman has done to merit it, and I think it would be difficult for any other person to do so. Beyond playing fast and loose with Europeans and natives alternately, telling each in turn that they were the salt of the Indian earth; beyond totally neglecting his duty towards the E. I. Railway and the public; beyond fooling the educated natives to the top of their bent and then exasperating them by starting on a crusade against burning ghauts and Hindoo religious rites, I cannot see what he has done to merit that high distinction. A man of undoubted ability, he lacks consistency and nerve.

By the way, there has been a sad accident at Port Canning. There has been a terrible land slip, and the beautiful and costly iron jetty, which enabled owners of ships to load direct from the railway waggons, has tumbled out of sight. It originally stood on twelve magnificent cylinders, four of which have disappeared, carrying with them one of the steam cranes, and damaging some of the other cylinders. When you understand the nature of the soil about Port Canning, the cause of these frequent landslips, will be easily understood. Some time ago the Government instituted some enquiries for the purpose of discovering these causes, and the engineers employed sunk exactly a dozen wells boring through the soil to a depth of 12 feet, when the workmen suddenly came upon a strata of treacherous sand into which the workmen could not proceed because of the danger in which they stood of being completely engulfed. It thus became apparent that the country about the Mutlah, and indeed the whole of the Sunderbunds, consisted once of this sandy surface, soft and treacherous, and that it assumed its present appearance simply in consequence of the alluvial substance which the Ganges and its networks of offshoots gradually deposited thereon. But the action of the current of the Mutlah is to work beneath this alluvial deposit, and wear away the sandy substratum, causing (when any ponderous buildings or constructions are imposed on the upper surface) a breakdown in the shape of these landslips. If the theory of these engineer officers be correct, (and it certainly has a very plausible appearance) then a serious question arises, which those interested in the progress of the Port would do well to discuss. The steam jetty was only one of many large and passive edifices which the Port is to see erected on its shores, but if the place stands on so very questionable a foundation, as the dangerous substratum above alluded to, grave doubts arise as to whether it will be safe to continue the contemplated building. This landslip has caused of course a fall in the value of the shares. But before I dismiss this subject, I must venture another sad accident. The captain of the Bremen barque *Malvina* met a watery grave in the Mutlah on Friday evening last. He had been sick and ailing, and was going on board his vessel, when, on stepping from one boat to another, he slipped from weakness, struck his head against some casks on board one of the boats alongside, and fell into the stream never to rise again. A party from Port Canning has been employed with drag nets for the purpose of obtaining the body and giving it decent interment, but up to this moment of my writing, I have not heard that it has been found. I am inclined to think that the strong current there, (which by the way is forming a large sandbank opposite the Port) has carried it out to sea.

Our Courts have been affording us much pabulum for talk and comment, whilst the remarks made by one of the judges on the way in which Mofussil magistrates send up cases, are worthy of consideration by the Government. A strange scene was witnessed in the High Court on Saturday last. The Prothonotary of the Court informed the Judge that the Criminal Sessions had closed, whereupon a bailiff, at the elbow of the former, informed him that he (Mr. Theobald) had made a slight mistake, as there was another prisoner who had not as yet been tried. The man was produced sure enough, and was considerably scared at finding himself in the felon's dock. But who he was, nobody knew; what he had done, nobody could tell; why he was there, he could not himself declare. The bailiff confessed that he held him under no warrant, that he knew of no crime on the part of the man, and knew of no charge having been at any time preferred against him; yet he had found him in jail, had received him from the jailor, and had now brought him forth for trial!! "What for?" asked the Judge. The bailiff did not know. "What have you done?" interrogating the prisoner. The man could not say. Did ever you hear of anything more scandalous, unjust, and oppressive? A poor devil is caught and brought in a van with a number of ruffians, and yet nobody knows anything about him. Then again the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow sends a British subject to be tried, against whom there are no witnesses, one having absconded, and the other having gone to Australia. All this is found out only when the man is actually before the Judge. A similar piece of wisdom is performed by a Magistrate in Cachar, who sends another British subject against whom there is no evidence! The remarks of the Judge on both these case are sufficiently stinging, and it remains to be seen whether the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Oude will take any action in the matter. The famous, or rather infamous *imbroglio* in the Small Cause Court has not yet come to an end. The Deputy Clerk of that Court, who rejoices in the seraphic name of Michael, has been dismissed, seeing that he could not "show cause why he should not be dismissed." This gentleman has ample reason for looking upon himself as a very lucky fellow; and he showed by the rapidity with which he hurried out of the Court, that he thought so too. His superior, Mr. Tucker, however, has asked for a week's time within which he will be able to "show cause, &c." It is impossible to imagine how he proposes to do this, for, as far as outsiders can judge, all he can do will only show that his accusers are as dirty as himself. However, we must wait till Saturday next, when there will be, I fancy, a great field-day at the Town Hall. The Judge, Mr. Norman, has not the sweetest of tempers, the defendant has not apparently the cleanest of hands, and the whole subject reflects greatly on the system which the late Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. Boulnois, tolerated so long. But it is to be hoped that enquiry will not stop here. There are other Government offices which stand sorely in need of the broom. One of the witnesses in the case of Mr. Tucker informed the Judge that similar "irregularities" (not to put too fine a point upon it), were practised in other departments. If the "learned Judge" will condescend to take the advice of so very insignificant a personage as your humble servant, he will urge the Government of Bengal to appoint a Commission to turn the Custom House and the office of the Calcutta Municipality inside out, when I venture to say, such a quantity and superabundance of "irregularities" will be discovered, as to scare the members for the whole remainder of their natural lives. It would be as well, at the same time, to enquire whether any of the Judges or Magistrates, (not of the High Court) are *indebted to natives*! You will of course see at once, what an unfortunate question *this* is. Some years ago there appeared, I remember, a series of letters in the *Englishman*, (then conducted by Cobb Hurry,) signed *The Ghost of a Goinda*, (Anglice—informer) which led to certain investigations into the circumstances of the Magistrates of that day, Major Birch, Mr. Patton, and others, and it was then ascertained that all were heavily involved. The former was packed off to his regiment, and was killed, I think, in the mutinies, and the second was pitchforked into the Commissionership of Burdwan. Of course being a Heaven-born, his punishment could only be increase of pay and decrease of work! I do not believe that the present Magistrates are in any way indebted to natives or others, but there are other Courts besides the Police in Calcutta.

BENGAL.

WE learn that a very serious collision occurred about three weeks ago between the steamer *Mahratta*, under charge of a Government Pilot, and the pilot-brig *Cassandra*. The night is said to have been fine and clear when this accident occurred, and no other ships were in sight at the time. The brig was "hove to," when the steamer *Mahratta* had occasion to communicate with her for the purpose of discharging her pilot. The *Mahratta*, it appears, fouled the brig, stove in her rail, and smashed her quarter-boat to pieces, ripping up the maintopsail, and springing the yard. As far as we can ascertain, no enquiry has been instituted into this collision; and it is therefore, of course, impossible for us to say who was to blame for it. The pilot has been on duty, we learn, ever since the occurrence.

It may naturally afford some ground for surprise that the usual course of a Court of Enquiry has not been followed in this case, and the omission has confirmed the prevalent feeling that Government Pilots are treated differently to the other branch of the service. Not only the pilot service themselves, but the public have a right to claim the impartial investigation of all such accidents. Under the circumstances, as they have been related to us, and as we have described them, it is difficult to attribute the collision in this case to anything but carelessness; and this reminds us that we have not heard of any enquiry having yet taken place regarding the grounding of the Mail steamer, the other day, twice in broad daylight.—*Englishman, April* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear from Nusseerabad of a melancholy event which took place on the 12th instant. A couple of men of the 106th, while out shooting, got into a row with some villagers a few miles from camp, which resulted in one of the men shooting a villager dead. The quarrel is said to have originated in one of the Europeans having killed a peacock.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 19.

WE learn with much pleasure that Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 towards the Industrial Exhibition to be held at Jubbulpore in January next. It will be held, we understand, in the spacious railway buildings now nearly completed at that station.—*Central India Times, April* 21.

SEASON REPORTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*From the Madras Times, April* 14.)

THE Government has fovoured us with a series of valuable reports from Collectors of different Districts relative to the state of the season, the condition of crops, the price of food, and the state of public health throughout the Presidency. From these reports we gather the following particulars which are of general public interest:—

The Officiating Collector of Tanjore reported on the 3rd inst., that no rain had fallen during the second half of last month, and that want of water for men and cattle was consequently much felt, more especially in the southern and south-eastern parts of the District. Cholera, fever, and small-pox exist in parts of the District, the first being somewhat prevalent at Negapatam and the East Coast generally. Prices have somewhat fallen, owing, probably, to the diminished transportation of paddy to Madura. Clouds gather together morning and evening, holding out apparent hopes of rain, but hitherto these hopes have been unfulfilled.

The Collector of South Canara, on the 22nd ult., reported that there was a heavy shower at Putur, in the Uppinangadi Talook, on the 15th; no rain has, however, fallen in the other Talooks. The season is generally favourable. The Suggi, or second rice crop, has been harvested in the Uppinangadi and Cundapur Talooks. The cultivation of the third rice crop has been completed in all the Talooks, but its growth has been to some extent affected by the absence of rain. Prices on the whole show an upward tendency. In Mangalore, however, the price of table rice, cotton, and lamp-oil is reported to have somewhat decreased. Public health on the whole was good. Small-pox and fever are reported in some Talooks, and a few cases of cholera still occur in the Cassergod and Uppinangadi Talooks. No disease amongst cattle reported.

The Collector of Vizagapatam reported on the 26th ult. that there had been no rain for the past fortnight in any part of the District, and owing to the failure in last year of the north-east monsoon, much inconvenience was felt in several parts from the want of water. From the cloudy appearance of the sky every hope was entertained that the April showers would not fail. There was no change in the prices of articles of food. Cholera and small-pox, were still very prevalent.

In the Salem District no rain fell during the first fortnight in March. Except in Ahtoor there is a great scarcity of water and of pasture, so much so that ryots who have large number of cattle are driving them to the banks of the Cavery for water and fodder. Ryots having no means of removing them to the river are losing considerable numbers, chiefly from want of water. In Uttenghery and Trippathur Talooks murrain among cattle, and cholera amongst the people exist to a small extent. In the District generally, there is no water in the tanks. Many wells are dry, and in others there is only a small quantity of water not sufficient to irrigate the existing or standing crops on the lands dependent on wells for their irrigation. In some villages the people are obliged to go to a great distance for water. Owing to the scanty rain that fell this year the dry crops generally were poor. There was also some failure of Nunjah crops. The paddy and dry grains produced in the District are largely exported to Coimbatore, Palghaut in Malabar, Vellore, Bellary, and Trichinopoly by merchants who flock in for the purpose from the above Districts, as well as by the merchants who belong to the District. Merchants in the principal towns of the District buy up the grain brought in ryots before it reaches the local markets, and they seem inclined to hold their stock in expectation of higher prices. The prices have risen very high this year, about 25 per cent. higher than last year, and are steadily increasing. These high prices are severely felt by the labouring classes other than ryots. Should seasonable rain fall shortly, I see no reason to think that any remedial measures on the part of Government will be necessary.

In South Arcot there was likewise no rain during the first fortnight in March. The price of paddy, first sort, 15 Madras measures per rupee. Second sort, 16¼ measures per rupee. The price of dry grain of all kinds continues high. Gingelly and lamp-oil seeds are sold at the rate of 5 and 7 Madras measures per rupee, respectively. The supply of paddy and other grains in the local market is apparently very limited, and though it is reported that grain is only to be had with difficulty, the cause no doubt is, that merchants and others are holding back in view, still further to increase the prices. Produce of all kinds has been almost completely harvested throughout the District; but the great scarcity of rain during the year has seriously affected the out-turn of every species of grain, and the people have not been able, as usual, to store in any quantity for their own wants. The season altogether has been an exceptional one and attended with its obvious consequences; lands have been left wholly waste, and where cultivated, in some parts a partial, in others a total failure of the crops sown, while in the more favoured portions the out-turn has been below the average, and the crops have not reached the proper and usual standard of maturity. The above causes are of course sufficient to account for the prevailing high prices, and an additional cause may be found in the large exports to neighbouring Districts, of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Salem, whence carts are sent to purchase up grain of all kinds. The District is happily very free from cholera or epidemic disease, and there is no prevailing sickness; and only in a few villages in the Cullacoorchy Talook has murrain among the cattle been reported. It is a cause of much thankfulness that the people as well as the cattle are thus so generally healthy. It is, however apprehended, and with reason, that in some parts there will be neither water nor pasture adequate for the wants of the people and their cattle, and if the present expectation of rain be not realized, considerable suffering may result. Measures have been taken to watch events, and to meet any unlooked-for or sudden exigency. The settlement of the District is now going on, and remissions on ascertained losses are being freely allowed to the full extent, and this timely and proper relief, so far as can for the present be seen, will sufficiently meet the evil, and enable the ryots, as a whole, to tide over the passing pressure; and if rain does soon fall and plentifully, as prognosticated, all cause for apprehension may cease in the coming months, but failing rain, it is impossible to say what form the threatening drought may assume. From the information furnished by the Sub-Collector it would appear that his Talooks of Virdachellum and Chellumbrum fare better than most other parts of the District.

No rain fell in the Kistna District. But natcheny, turmeric, chillies, and other garden crops were in a promising state. Chayroot was ready to be dug up. The reaping of the pyra, or later dry crops, has been almost completed. It was reported that the Dalwa paddy raised in the beds of the Collair lake was not in a thriving state, having been affected with grubs. The summer paddy crop was not in a flourishing state from a failure of a proper supply of water in the tanks; and the cotton and indigo were also suffering from dew and want of rain, respectively. Small-pox and fever prevail in some Talooks, and cholera in others, but with no fatal consequences. In the western or high land Talooks scarcity of water is much felt. Cattle are suffering from murrain and other diseases, owing to a large deficiency of forage and water. Prices of paddy and pulses, such as cundaloo, passaloo, &c., are rising considerably, owing to extensive purchases made by merchants for exportation to Northern Ports, where there is a large demand for them. The Collector adds that the District is comparatively in a good condition on the whole. There is neither a general scarcity of food, nor are there any occurrences of epidemics in a violent form calculated to affect it. The produce is amply sufficient both for inland consumption and exportation to other Districts.

The Collector of Kurnool, reported on the 22nd March that, except in a portion of the Puttikonda Talook, the season has been favourable. Prices are very high, and there is consequent pressure on the poorer classes, but although the works of the Irrigation Company are being closed, work is at present procurable. The price of rice, second sort, is 6¼ measures per rupee. The price of cholum is 9¼ measures per rupee.

Mr. Fane, the Collector of Madras, reports that though the rains failed so thoroughly in his District in the months of September, October, and November, the downpour in December filled a great many tanks to a sufficient extent to allow of the ryots concluding the cultivation of the fields they had planted with Shumba in August when slight rain fell at the latter end of the south-west monsoon, and getting thereby a half crop of rice in many cases, and a full of crop in a few. Tanks fed by the two great irrigation channels of this District, the Kumbakall and Bungarookall. He does not, therefore, apprehend any famine, or think that any special remissions upon dry crops will be called for, as, though they generally suffered throughout the District, the remissions upon the wet crops have been liberal, and losses upon the dry will in a great measure be compensated to the ryots, who have generally both wet and dry land in their holdings, by the high prices they will obtain for the produce of their wet lands. He adds that it is much to be regretted that more channels, like the two above-mentioned ones, have not been provided, as they might have been, for this District; for the second crop, called Navera, which was extensively put down throughout the District, and would have still more compensated the ryots for their losses on the dry crops is drying up in many places for want of water, and will only be very good under those tanks that have received their supply from the above two channels.

Mr. Ballard reports of Malabar that the harvests of the past season are over. The occasional showers, usually expected in this month for preparing the lands for the next year, have not as yet fallen. Fever has made its appearance in the Wynaad, as usual, and along the ghats, and small-pox and cholera prevail to a small extent in some of the eastern and southern Talooks. Prices of paddy are high, but this does not proceed from unusual scarcity. A somewhat less than an average crop has been reaped in the past season, but grain is flowing into market from the usual places of importation. The circumstances of the past season have not, he considers, been extraordinarily adverse in this District.

The Collector of North Arcot reports no rain. No supply had been received in tanks. Channel springs were beginning to fail, also water in the wells. Cholum, raggy, indigo, and oil-seeds were in a withering state. Chillies and tobacco doing better. Harvest of black and horse-gram poor. Samba paddy, raggy, Manakattai paddy, sugar cane, generally drooping from draught. Out-turn of raggy and Manakattai paddy harvest very poor. Paddy largely exported to Calicut, Cuddapah, and Bangalore. Prices were very high, there was much distress among the poorer classes. Cholera was raging in Tirpati and Kalastri neighbourhood, and fever was prevalent in high lands. The condition of cattle was indifferent; pasturage fast failing; a disease called "Vakkai" was prevalent in the Vellore neighbourhood. On this report the Board of Revenue have instructed the Collector to forward to Mr. Thacker as full information as he can procure of the reported disease among cattle in the neighbourhood of Vellore.

KEEPING UP THE ARMY.

(*From the Saturday Review, March* 17)

THE prospect of continued peace hardly suffices to remove all anxiety respecting the future constitution of our army. This anxiety is felt, not only because all hopes, and among these the hopes of international tranquillity, are liable to disappointment, and we may find ourselves exposed to the dangers of a sudden war without adequate preparation, but because a sense of humiliation is experienced at our inability to maintain a standing force equal to our requirements. We are now beginning to taste the first fruits of the Ten Years' Enlistment Act. This itself was a scheme for making the army popular, and recruiting its ranks; but, instead of filling, it is draining them. Soldiers who have cost us for pay, clothing, and rations 500*l.* a piece, while for transport, hospitals, barracks, and other things they have cost us 500*l.* more, now leave a service which is not ungenerous, for callings which they find more remunerative. The consequence is that every sort of plan is devised by theorists for retaining them or replacing them. Some of these plans are sensible enough, but they involve large expenditure. Others, to which less exception can be taken on the score of expense, involve so great a departure from all past practice and tradition that they are hardly entitled to commendation for their good sense.

Perhaps it may not be an unimportant suggestion that the present demand for ex-soldiers in civil employments is partly factitious, and that, where it is real, it is not certain to be permanent. At least, while we see old soldiers with medals and decorations sweeping the crossings or begging at the corners of streets, it is not an unreasonable inference that the labour-market is not starving for want of their services. And even if it be true that the great majority of discharged soldiers find at once work and wages with facility, past experience demonstrates that an uninterrupted demand for labour at high wages is unknown. On the other hand, it is likely enough that, even if not of continuous succession, seasons like those of the two last years will recur, and it seems doubtful whether the standard of wages will fall back to its former level. Nor should it be forgotten that we are now witnessing the legitimate consequences of another great movement. Emigration begets emigration. The large number of British subjects who left this country between 1845 and 1866 are yearly inviting their friends and relations to follow them. This will make any interruption of high wages comparatively unimportant, except for brief occasional intervals. So that, on the whole, we may reckon on a yearly withdrawal of soldiers from the army, without a corresponding and compensatory replacement. This is a very serious question; it is removed entirely from the sphere of party conflict, and concerns the interests and the honour of the whole nation. Its gravity is further enhanced by the reflection that one fruitful field of enlistment has already become worse than barren. Ireland, which used to give us nearly half of our soldiers, now furnishes comparatively few, and occasionally gives us Fenian missionaries in the guise of recruits.

Among the many remedies proposed for a state of things which is partly ludicrous and partly distressing, is the more general promotion of private soldiers to the rank of officers. It must, we suppose, be assumed that this bestowal of commissions would entice a better class of men into the ranks. For, on any other supposition the scheme is useless. Under the present system, we believe that there are very few infantry regiments which do not contain at least one—and often more than one—commissioned officer who has risen from the ranks. In some cases these men are the sons of old officers who are too poor to buy commissions for their sons, but who have a certain degree of military influence which co-operates with their own good conduct to secure promotion for them. Others come from a class not otherwise than poor, but above the rank of the labourer and mechanic, and have enlisted, some under the influence of disappointment or excitement, some under the pressure of destitution, others through a sheer love of travel and adventure. This class of men possessing as it does intelligence and education, generally supplies non-commissioned officers, of whom some ultimately arrive at commissions. It may be requested whether this kind of reward is always satisfactory to the recipient or beneficial to the service. The recipient finds himself suddenly elevated above his former associates and associations, mixing with men whom he has habitually regarded as his superiors, and taking part in forms and ceremonies which heretofore he has only viewed at a respectful distance. He naturally feels shy, awkward, and distrustful of himself. Nor is his exaltation regarded with pleasure by the private soldier. This feeling is neither amiable nor creditable, but it exists very generally. The English soldier has always been accustomed to be commanded by gentlemen; he likes to be commanded by gentlemen; he is half jealous of the promotion of a former ranksman, and wholly suspicious of his familiarity with the tricks and evasions of the private soldier. On the whole, the promoted soldier is not at his ease. Added to his other discomforts is the increased rate of his expenditure; for whereas he could save money as a non-commissioned officer, he can barely subsist on the pay of an ensign. To exist at all, he must deny himself many enjoyments which to his brother officers are necessaries of life, and submit to an amount of self-denial and parsimony which makes his promotion irksome and galling in the extreme. Ultimately he takes refuge in a colonial corps, where the mess expenses are not heavy, and where his knowledge of drill is of the highest use. But even this transfer, followed by promotion, is hardly calculated to throw a halo on the military adventure's life. Earl Grey was so sensible of the drawbacks of the system that he proposed to raise the more deserving non-commissioned officers to the rank of captain *uno saltu*. The only disadvantage which this would have obviated is the cost of living. The pay which is insufficient for a poor ensign is just enough for a very economical captain. But the other objections to the plan are infinite. The most obvious is, that it would reduce the number of promotions so much as to take away all stimulus of ambition. A certain amount of ambition is inspired by the spectacle of one non-commissioned officer in every regiment getting a commission every three years. But what effect could possibly be produced by seeing a serjeant-major exalted into a captain once in twenty years?

We doubt much whether there is the same popular prejudice against military service that existed twenty years ago. Within that time much has been done for the soldier. He is better cared for and better looked after, less frequently punished, and never capriciously punished. All this is known, if not in remote villages, at least in the great centres of population. The soldier has many advantages over the average form labourer, and the weaver, and the lower class of mechanics. He is always sure of his daily breakfast and his daily dinner, and, in case of sickness, of his hospital and his doctor. All this is known to the classes from which recruits come. It is not a vague prejudice against soldiering which prevents their enlisting, so much as a reluctance to barter freedom for an insufficient consideration. There is in the English peasant an innate love of freedom and self-disposal, which only very strong inducements can surmount. In days when employment was scant and wages low, men thought they had not made a bad bargain when they gave twenty years of their lives to the Government for shelter, clothing, food, and one shilling a day. But when the species and the rewards of employment are infinitely increased, the case is different. A man now-a-days thinks twice before he sells his liberty for ten years on the same terms as formerly.

It is, we believe, a question mainly of money. This may not be a very lofty view of it, but we feel assured it is the true one. Some persons talk of attracting the middle ranks into the army by the lure of promotion. They figure to themselves the whole English army composed of the same material as the Volunteers. The contrast between the two is sufficient to indicate the inapplicability of a common rule for both. It may be picturesque to imagine a regiment of the line composed of the same materials as the "Devil's Own" or the London Scottish; but no one cares to show by what principle of selection the same homogeneous character which distinguishes separate Volunteer corps could be stamped on each regiment of the line. And probably no one has thought of the liberal vote which would be required to seduce young lawyers and merchants from their offices and chambers into the ranks of the army. Certainly, we should be curious to see those representatives of the City and the Temple whom the mere prospect of a future commission could induce to go as private soldiers, for five or six years, to the tropics and Australia. Nothing short of a conscription could do it; and we question whether the most ardent of military reformers are yet prepared to advocate the introduction of the conscription into England. In the absence of this, the only alternative allurement is money. Make it worth while for a better class of men to enlist, and a better class will enlist. Make it worth while for the old ten-year soldier to remain in the army, and he will remain. But to make it worth while will require more money, perhaps, than the House of Commons will be disposed to give, certainly more than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer will be disposed to ask. But money will be the lure; it is so even in countries where the conscription is in force. It is by the payments made by conscripts who procure substitutes that the French Empire has been enabled to give bounties to the soldiers who re-enlist, and pensions to those who have served a definite period. It is this system of repeated re-enlistments which is creating a military caste in France. We do not cite this as an example to be followed by us. But we are not without apprehension that in Mr. Bright's millennial era, when the government of the British Empire has been handed over bodily to the borough householders, any deficiency of armed forces for the liberation of Poland or any other pet crusade of the operatives will be made good by a conscription levied on taxed and unrepresented opulence; unless, in the meantime, the Government has learned how to recruit the army with the most vigorous blood in the country, and to retain its best soldiers far beyond the present period of their service.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTCHMEN.

(*From the Argosy.*)

ARE all Scotchmen alike? Is it enough to say of a man that he is a Scotchman to convey a full and accurate idea respecting him? On the contrary there is perhaps a greater diversity of character in Scotland than in any other country. Let a classification of Scotchmen be, with equal fairness, brevity, and modesty, attempted by one who thinks that though national peculiarities cannot be artificially maintained, yet that their decay is ever to be lamented, and that cosmopolitanism is infinitely detestable.

The *Canny Scot* is so well known as scarcely to require description. He carries caution, cunning, and selfishness to excess. Deceitful when a purpose is to be accomplished, he is not habitually deceitful. One thing he never loses sight of—his own interest. But of his own interest he is not the most enlightened judge. His sycophancy disgusts, and he forgets that a cowardly reserve may war with a comprehensive prudence. As a general rule, address accomplishes more than tact, tact more than talent, talent more than genius. It is to address, to adroitness, to astuteness, that the Canny Scot trusts. For the most part the Canny Scot is a native of the north-eastern part of Scotland. The weakness of the Canny Scot is, that he is glad—not from hypocrisy, but from vanity—to get credit for virtues that he does not possess. So far from being the normal Scotchman, the Canny Scot is nowhere so warmly hated as in Scotland itself.

It would be more easy to demonstrate that the *Uncanny Scot* is the normal Scotchman. The Uncanny Scot has many noble qualities:—he is romantic, chivalrous, generous; an idealist, but wild and reckless. From vice he is altogether free, but almost every step he takes is a folly, and almost every word that he utters is an indiscretion; and he is more terribly punished for his indiscretions and his follies than other men for their vices. The tragic remorses, which from time to time assail him, do not make him wiser; they simply intensify his lawless and anarchic temper. Yet he is keenly sensitive to ridicule and to good report. He dreads calumny, and would fain stand well with earnest men. It is in the reaction against the Canny Scot, and in the loathing for the ecclesiastical despotism of Scotland, that we must seek the secret of the Uncanny Scot's conduct. His life is a painful and fruitless fatality, and his faculties and aspirings are invariably wasted. His consolation when dying must be that, if he has accomplished little, he has had magnificent dreams.

The *Dour Scot* is the grim, hard, pertinacious Scot. Work is for him a fierce and gloomy pleasure. Necessity may turn him from his purpose—reason never. Though a singularly unamiable mortal, he can do memorable things if you set him to the right sort of labour, humour him a little, and carefully abstain from thwarting him.

The *Pawkie Scot* is the Scot who is shrewd, and who prides himself on his shrewdness. He is a born lawyer, Jesuit, casuist; he is at once an intellectual athlete and an intellectual detective; and he is often guilty of monstrous cruelties, and villanies, but from the love of intellectual excitement and triumph, not from avarice or ambition. The devil he admires, not for being wicked, but for being clever.

The *Snell Scot* resembles in many points the Pawkie Scot, but it is the reward, and not the pursuit, which principally facinates him. His intellect is sharper than that of the Pawkie Scot, but not so robust. The Pawkie Scot has a thousand different schemes, the Snell Scot fastens through life on one scheme. He scruples not to employ all means yet he prefers a strict economy of means. In every profession he may be found; but whatever his occupation, you always see him going straight to his object.

The *Blate Scot* is the bashful Scot. Now there are bashful men everywhere, but the Blate Scot carries bashfulness to its most absurd degree. Yet if Scottis bashfulness is unmatched Scottish impudence is unmatched too; and it has not, like Irish impudence, any atoning atrributes. It is coarse, ugly, fierce, and greedy.

The *Holy Willie Scot* is an accomplished hypocrite, though not a hypocrit of the Tartuffe type. He had no tragic dignity, he is simply the caricature of Scottish Calvinism. The Scotch have strong appetites and strong passions. As they are taught, however, from infancy, that passion and appetite are things in themselves evil, they are always in open or secret revolt against nature. Holy Willie is one of the secret rebels. Being orthodox, moreover, he does not think himself obliged to be moral.

The *Neerdoweel Scot* resembles the English scapegrace. For the English scapegrace, however, there is hope, for the Scottish Neerdoweel none. The Scotch heart, though full of tenderness, has no mercy for the sinner, and hunts him down with the ferocity of the bloodhound. Hence, if the Scotch blackguard is the worst and most incorrigible of blackguards, it is the fault of his grimly merciless country.

The *Dominie Scot* is the pedantic Scot. Few Scotchmen are quite free from pedantry. Nearly all young Scotchmen think that they are bound to play the Dominie—bound to instruct and illuminate the universe. The moment a young Scotchman enters England, he appoints himself reformer, professor, missionary, and judge; he knows everything, and he wants to teach everybody. Gradually he learns a little wisdom and modesty. But they are Scotchmen who, whether they remained at home, or travel the world over, can never put off the Dominie. A Scotchman is spite of genuine and noble qualities, not a very attractive animal at the best, and his dominie mania does not add to his popularity.

The *Guffawing Scot* is the man whose life is one long, loud laugh. Only the most conceited of cockneys can venture to maintain that the Scotch have no wit and humour. They have abundance of both. But the enjoyment of laughter is, with the Scotch generally, and with the Guffawing Scot in particular, a thing apart from humour and wit. The Scotch are better laughers than the English, and the Guffawing Scot is the best laugher in the world. There is talk in these days of Homeric, truly colossal laughter; but Homeric laughter is transcended by the Guffawing Scot.

The *Douce Scot* is an Epicurean, but a sort of earnest Epicurean. He is not a coward, and he is not selfish. His pleasures, however, and his good qualities, are all of the quiet kind. Delighted to serve others, he is still more delighted to brood on his own thoughts. He has contentment and cheerfulness as a natural heritage, and they are his whole philosophy and religion.

The *Braw Scot* is the handsome, gallant Scot, who represents not the higher attributes of his countrymen, but their normal virtues, their spontaneousness, their sympathy. He is neither canny nor uncanny, but joyous, brave, unaffected—a natural gentleman, with just as much of the mountaineer's wildness as is pleasant. Of his huge strength he manifests no more than is sufficient to keep fops and fools from insulting him.

The *Pirnickety Scot* is the being who, seems as if he had been made with a pair of the smallest scissors, and as if he thought that a pair of the smallest scissors were the fittest weapon to apply to all questions. He is sharp, subtle, always darting from point to point, and always talking about *precision*.

The *Thrawn Scot* is the rancorous, cantankerous Scot, who is so perverse that he is never so displeased with himself as when he has so far forgotten his nature as to be pleased for a moment with something or somebody. He cultivates bad temper, half with artistic skill and half with religious zeal.

The *Arglebargleing Scot* is the disputatious Scot. He is the pest of Scotland, and England would rejoice if Scotland kept him to herself. It is really no small annoyance, when you have made the most unimportant and inoffensive statement, to be immediately assailed by a whole battery of arguments against it. Not the smallest assertion does the Arglebargleing Scot allow you to make, without giving it a direct and decided denial. Even if you yield the point, he goes on combating. He finds that you have yielded too much, or have not yielded in the right fashion. Your very silence is provocative of deadly effect.

The *Flodden Scot* is the Scot who maintains that the Scotch lost the battle of Flodden by mistake; that the English are a match for the world, and that the Scotch have always been more than a match for the English, and that all the most famous British victories for two hundred years have been gained by Scottish valour. The belief is harmless enough.

The *Auldfarrant Scot* is a kind of village Socrates. He is shrewd, knows a great deal, but does not parade either his shrewdness or his knowledge. People trust his counsels, like to hear his discourse; but he does not obtrude the former, and is not lavish of the latter. The characteristic of the Auldfarrant Scot is general sagacity.

The *Bawbee Scot* is the sordid saving Scot. That the Scotch are a mean people, is about as true as that they are destitute of wit and humour. They are unboundedly hospitable, and, both as individuals and as a nation, they can be magnificently generous. For the things that really interest them, such as religion, they give enormous sums in the most ungruding spirit. But it must be confessed that Scotch penuriousness is tragically minute, and cuts very keen; and the Bowbee Scot, without being absolutely a miser, has, in his cupidity, a good deal of the maniac.

The *Montrose Scot* is the Scot whose whole being is grace and genius and chivalry and devotedness. In the hero and martyr, Montrose, Scotland saw all her divinest elements blending into radiant beauty. But Scotland has had many Montroses, and she will have many more as long as the poetry and the pride of national memories are dear to her heart.

The *Irving Scot* is the prophetic Scot. Prophecy is not so much prediction as inspired and godlike utterance. The Scotch are, the English are not, a prophetic people. Of all recent Scottish prophets, incomparably the greatest was Edward Irving: a man whose nobleness the world knew not till the world saw his face no more. Those worship at his tomb who vilified and ridiculed him when he marched, a giant in the midst of the living. It is to the Irving or prophetic Scot that Scotland must look to for moral and religious regeneration.

We have given some—we do not say that we have given all—of the types of the Scottish nature.

In the days when France and Scotland where allies, the French thoroughly understood and warmly valued the Scotch. The English have never either understood or valued them. It cannot be said that herein the English have been influenced, even by prejudices. They have simply repeated some absurd jargon about the Scotch which had once been uttered, a jargon which might be called a calumny, if it were not so helplessly absurd. W. M.

CHESTERFIELD JUNIOR.

A SON'S ADVICE TO HIS FATHER.

(*From All the Year Round, March* 17.)

MY DEAR FATHER,—I find that I have still more to say about the rising generation, and that this subject must take precedence of all others. I think you will admit that, considering how much I am myself interested in the matter in hand, and how nearly I am touched by all considerations connected with it, I have spoken in my last letter as impartially as could be expected about the young men of the day, and their good and bad qualities generally.

The subject on which I would now desire to touch, very lightly and gingerly, is one which I am quite conscious, it is very difficult to handle; and I approach it with considerable diffidence and misgiving as to my capacity of dealing with it. To come to the point at once, and without making more preamble, I think you want a little enlightenment as to the exact present condition of the more interesting portion of the new generation—the young ladies, in short of the present day. I own that what I know myself about these fair and exemplary creatures is not much; but at all events, I know more about them than you do, worthy, sir, and therefore, as far as you are concerned, have some right to speak. The fact is, that I have frequently been present when you have expressed yourself as being utterly mystified by the young lady of the period, while your friend the colonel has been heard to say more than once, "Damme, if he could make either head or tail of them."

It has been my function occasionally, dear sir, to accompany you when you have been walking about those regions of our metropolis which are mainly frequented by persons of good condition. We have also had other mutual experiences of the society of the day. I have been with you to a fancy bazaar before now; also, on more than one occasion, we have met at garden-parties; and more rarely—since evening exertion is naturally becoming distasteful to you—we have attended a dinner-party, or an "at home," in each other's company, with great pleasure, as far as I am concerned, I assure you. Well, sir, on such occasions as these which I have mentioned, it has frequently struck me that you have not been altogether pleased with the manners and customs of that portion of the creation which is by popular consent known as the weaker sex.

I have inferred this dissatisfaction on your part, less from anything distinctly expressed by you, than from various small indications which I have observed: half sentences muttered unconsciously, ejaculatory remarks, and the like. When, for instance, an open carriage containing specimens of the "fairer portion" has whirled past us, each fair portion leaning back on the cushions, and surveying not only us but all creation with looks of indolent contempt, I have heard you mutter—though I have taken no notice at the time—a curious and incomplete sentence: "Upon my word!" That is what I have heard you say, under your breath:—"Upon my word!"

At another time, when we were crossing Rotten Row one morning—you remember, no doubt—and one of these delicate creatures, whose health probably required gentle exercise, came upon us at full gallop, so suddenly that it was nearly all up with us both, and we had to crash back upon each other in complete and undignified ruin; on this occasion also I remarked, that when you came to yourself, and while you looked after the whirling apparition, now half a mile away, that incomplete and curious sentence once more rose to your lips, and again I heard you gasp, "Upon my word!" There was an accident, by-the-by, reported in the paper next day—lady riding furiously in Rotten Row—child killed—or something of the sort. But that is neither here nor there. What remains with me is your expression of consternation, and perhaps of displeasure: "Upon my word!"

But I think that your eyes were opened the most widely of all, and that the rudest shock of all was communicated to your system, on that particular occasion when we were both inveigled into the St. James's Hall, at the time when a Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Funds of the Poor Curates' Gratuitous Cravat-Bleaching Society was held there. You certainly were somewhat roughly handled by the young ladies that day. For some reason or other, they did not molest me so much. Perhaps they felt that I, as a member of the new generation, was up to all the dodges of the day, insensible to cajolery, and capable of saying no; or it may have been that my appearance did not suggest the possession of much loose cash, and that yours did; at all events, the truth must be owned that you were bidden to stand and deliver in a fashion which there was no resisting. It was, in truth, a wonderful scene; rapine and extortion flourished unchecked, and you, my dear father, were very far from being the only victim of these merciless young women. Their rapacity, indeed, knew no limits, and was, I will frankly admit, startling even to me. As to you, I believe that you went to that bazaar anticipating something widely different from what you found. I believe you had visions of certain retiring young ladies hidden behind counters, modestly prepared to take anything that was given them, making bones about receiving your money at all, ignorant of its worth, prepared to, give you more change than you had a right to, and rewarding you generosity in making a purchase with many grateful speeches and sweet smiles. I cannot help suspecting that something of this sort had been before your mind's eye. Perhaps, even, you had indulged in wild ideas of purchasing something which might have been a useful, or at any rate an agreeable possession, and making rather a good thing of it into the bargain. If you had thus deluded yourself, you certainly had cause to be disappointed. The reality was very different from any such imaginary picture. Far from manifesting any diffidence about taking your, money, or hesitating to ask a remunerative price for the articles exhibited for sale, the ladies on duty behind the counters on the memorable occasion of our visit to St. James's Hall, showed themselves to be such sharp practitioners, that even I, belonging, as I have said, to the period, "native here and to the manner born" was astonished.

The delicate and retiring young persons who officiated in aid of this great charity, appeared to have made up their mind to "push business" by any and every means, fair or foul. They watched with vulture-eyes for the approach of any unwary wretch who happened, unlike Banquo's ghost, to *have* "speculation in his eyes." Let him only venture to draw near a stall, or to examine for a moment any object exposed for sale, and behold, like a fly entangled in a web, he was caught; and once caught, let him escape if he could. The lady—young or otherwise—who took him in hand was certain to skin him alive before she would let him go again. He had taken a cigar-case up in his hand, it was enough—of course the thing was to be his. He had looked inquiringly at a card-rack, had accidentally touched a blue satin sachet with his hand—of course these articles were to be regarded as his property from that moment. There only remained the formality of paying for them; a process which did not fail to develop in the victim's mind some entirely new ideas as to the worth of the objects.

The young ladies at our fancy bazaars do not confine themselves to transactions across the counter. They will occasionally emerge from behind their fortifications, and abandoning "cover," will make a terrible sally into the open, bringing certain of their wares with them. A judicious course, exposing to their operations a large number of timid persons who have shrunk from approaching the intrenchments, or who, to abandon metaphors, have kept away from the counters and remained in the middle of the hall, where, apparently, there was safety. Such dastardly conduct as this is deservedly and terribly punished. A peculiarly fierce onslaught is made upon these shufflers, who wish to have the credit of attending a fashionable bazaar without paying for it in the legitimate manner. They are pursued about the room, no piece is allowed them; the very worst forms of cigarcase and card-rack are forced upon them together with the least fresh bouquets in the collection. There is no escape. They have refused to go to the counters, and, behold, the counters come to them. I saw you, sir, thus pounced on by the young ladies who had engaged themselves in the service of the "Poor Curates," and I observed especially that there was one large and especially powerful person, not exactly young, who pursued you with a very huge and ill-favoured penwiper in one hand, and a worsted dog (which barked) in the other; and who, having at last chased you into a corner, succeeded, by sheer intimidation, in getting a sovereign out of you, leaving you—which was the worst part of it—the embarrassed possessor of those two hideous and ridiculous objects.

Well, sir, you are astonished at all this. I know—you and your friends. In your retirement at the Retrogressæum you all of you hold forth, I have heard you, on the delinquencies of the rising generation, male and female, always, however, being more especially severe on the vices of the young ladies. "Damme!" says the colonel, who seems to live in a state of chronic mystification, "if I understand the thing a bit. There was one of 'em"—this is his disrespectful way of speaking of the "fairer portion"—"there was one of 'em to-day sitting up in her open carriage with her dress spread all over the vehicle and smothering up a sort of a half-alive looking creature who sat alongside of her, and who would call himself a man, I suppose. Gad, sir, she was driving a pair of half-broken bays, that hardly touched the ground, and I'd have been devilish sorry to sit behind them myself, and she'd got her white reins and her whip with a bit of a parasol stuck in the middle of it, and she'd a scrap of lace and artificial flowers on the top of her head, and she looked as if she didn't care a snap of the fingers for anything—as bold as brass, sir, and bolder! The horses were flying hither and thither with all their legs off the ground at once; the carriages and vans and omnibuses—for it was in Piccadilly—were crashing about her in every direction; and yet there she sat with her reins and her parasol, as cool as a cucumber. Now, I'll tell you what I call that," the colonel concluded. "I call that brazen. I don't know what the opinions of others may be, but I call it brazen!" And then another Retrogressionist chimes in: "Gad, and I'll tell you what, they are brazen, and there's an end of it!" And then another, a nautical gentleman this time—you know whom I mean—"You should go down and see'm at Ryde, and off Cowes in the season," says this old salt; "see'em in their sou'wester hats and their pea-jackets, with their hands in their pockets, and with their telescopes and the deuce knows what besides, and going out in yachts with half a gale of wind blowing, as pleased as Punch, and not minding the sea a bit, even when it makes a clean reach over the deck and wets them through to the skin in a jiffy. Yes, sir," the admiral repeats, "you should see them off the Isle of Wight in the season, and hear them talking about 'mizenm'sts and foksles,' if you want to know what they're really like."

You all assent to the admiral's views, which somebody else corroborates with anecdotes of female daring us exhibited in the hunting-field, and of which he has had personal cognisance. Thrilling stories of ladies giving gentlemen a "lead," and surmounting difficult "timber" with perfect ease, and coming off victorious in contest with horses which have hitherto been looked upon as untameable, with much more to the same purpose, and so all wind up with a chorus in which such expressions as "Well, it wasn't so in my time!" or "Damme if I know what to make of it!" are of frequent recurrence, and in which the word "Brazen" has a great deal of heavy duty to do.

My dear sir, I don't think you perfectly understand these young persons. Physically less muscular, and, generally speaking, less powerfully built than men, we are accustomed to speak of women as belonging to the weaker sex. It is very easy so to speak of them, though not quite so easy to see how, except in the physical view of the question they generally deserve the distinction. Pass in review before you, a batch of your married friends, and ask yourself candidly: are the wives in the majority of the cases to be looked upon as weaker characters than the husbands? If you want a weak thing done, an unprofitable but pleasant thing, to which would you go for assistance in the carrying out of your scheme: to the husband or the wife? Which of the two would be the more capable of saying "No?" a monosyllable often requiring for its utterance, at the proper moment, the very greatest amount of moral force.

That expression "the weaker sex" seems to me, just now, to be more than ever inappropriate, when applied to the young ladies dancing in our ball-rooms, promenading at our flower-shows, endangering our lives when we would cross Rotten Row, or bidding us "Stand and deliver" in the bazaar-room or tents in which they hold their fancy fairs. Of whatever else we may accuse those fair and exemplary treatures, we must by no means charge them with undue timidity or irrational shyness and reserve.

They are not very weak or very timid, then. Granted. But they do not pretend to be so. Rarely, if ever, was there a period when that kind of hypocrisy and affectation flourished less than now. The education of young people in the present day does not tend to produce those vices. In days of greater severity, and when repression was more generally practised, the young were taught to conceal their natural feelings and instincts. It was not genteel then to have a good appetite and strong nerves, and ladies who possessed those qualities were at some pains to keep them out of sight. And so it was with other things. The prim maidens of the genteel period would often, doubtless, have been glad to have acted with the unrestrained freedom which characterises the young ladies of our own day, had they not been put through a course of repressive education. Depend upon it, my excellent parent, that there were many young persons of what you are pleased to call "your time" who would have been very glad to gallop in Rotten Row, or to sit behind a pair of fiery bays in Piccadilly, or even, perhaps, to bully a respectable gentleman out of his money at a fancy fair, if they had only had the chance. This is what it is imperatively necessary that I should explain to you. Young ladies used to be what governesses and backboards made them. Nature is now allowed to have a voice in the matter, and she makes herself heard, I promise you. She makes herself heard, and when one of these her children, has tastes that are rather of a fast order, she (Nature and her child too) acquaints you with that fact at once and unmistakably. The truth is before you, and you don't like it. In your day you were used to have it veiled and smoothed over and kept down, just as people are used to having the defects of their external appearance smoothed over when their portraits are painted, and become dissatisfied with photographic revelations.

This revealing of what people naturally are, which is one of the distinctive features of modern times, has led to more striking revelations among women than among men, for the simple reason that the "weaker" was formerly much the more carefully disguised of the two sexes. Those great schools where, in former times, young ladies were "finished," such as that which once stood in awful seclusion on Campden-hill at Kensington, and traditions concerning which have come down to the present generation, were wonderful places for smothering natural and human propensities. The pupils at such seminaries were so completely drilled to pattern, that they were made all alike, much as their handwriting was.

Now-a-days, if the character of a young lady be not what is called feminine, she does not pretend to be so. All women are not feminine. Many are courageous, strong, decided, and the reverse of shy. Many are active, fond of fun, and of violent exercises, inclined to talk slang, and apt to assume something of a masculine tone in costume and manner. These, by their volatile nature, rise to the surface, and are taken as specimens of the young lady of the period.

To sum up, my dear sir. This is what it has been my object to put before you: that the difference between the modern and the old system of bringing up young ladies, and the withdrawal of much of the repressive element from their education, account in a great degree for the existence of those phenomena which have been erroneously regarded by some persons (your respected self among them) as indicating a change in race. I hope this explanation may have cleared the subject for you, and may incline you to take a more lenient view of the conduct of those young persons, and of their manners and customs, than has hitherto been your wont. P. CHESTERFIELD, JUNIOR.

RICHMOND AND SEBASTOPOL.—When Grant crossed the Chickahominy on his way to a new base, one week after his great assault of the 3rd of June, we consider that the last leaguer of Richmond, as a fortified place, was at an end. That open town of forty thousand souls, seated on a sandy flat, washed by an estuary possessed by the most powerful navy in the world, never provisioned for more than a fortnight, and devoid of permanent works, remained a maiden fortress. Three hundred thousand men, with every appliance of modern warfare, had sat down before it, and opened trenches within sight and shot of its spires. A greater number had at different times, distant three or four days' march, engaged the only army that could be mustered for its defence—that army averaging from fifty to sixty thousand, and never but once, and then for a few weeks only, reaching eighty thousand effectives. Sebastopol's one year of triumph, ended by storm, was nothing to Richmond's four. In disparity of force and resources there can be no comparison. Nature, time, and all the strength of a vast empire, backed Todleben. All these fought against Lee, Engineer, strategist, drill-master, generalissimo, the moral mainstay of a new, poor, and divided nation, with the evils of a bad civil administration to contend with, and a commissariat that made no contracts and depended wholly on impressment, he accomplished what we have seen—what has never been seen before. Richmond ultimately fell, when Lee's army, ten leagues distant, without bayonets and without the hope of reinforcements or of food, was flanked by three times its number, out of lines twice as long and not half as strong by nature as those of Sebastopol or Torres Vedras, and having no base at all. She fell with all her works intact and all her guns in position. Of the disaster which befell Richmond after her fall we will not speak; nor attempt to decide upon whom the blame should rest. The few sketches given will indicate in a measure how great was the ruin. Wide and bright is the fame of Grant and his brother soldiers. Pen and pencil in a thousand hands crowd to its illustration. But those brave men will not contest the merits of an antagonist any more than Pelissier or Della Marmora would extinguish Mouravieff or Todleben. We are not viewing the scene from a distance, but on the spot. And at Richmond, as at Sebastopol, the story oftenest told will be the story of the besieged. You will be shown the place where Stuart fell of a pistol ball; the smooth upland where Hood's Texans met Zouaves: the grove where Jackson rested after the seven days; the spot where a staff officer, who came the night before the march from Cedar Raux and Manassas the Second to tell him that the red-tape people had failed to clothe, alone of all his corps, the Stonewall Brigade, found him lying on his stomach reading the Bible, and went away with a scribbled line that started every man at daylight next morning newly clad.—*In and Around Richmond," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

EN ROUTE FROM INDIA TO THE CRIMEA.—We arrived at Suez in six days from Aden. There were plenty of horse boats ready for us; and we had all our horses, men, and baggage on shore before night, and camped out in the desert about two miles from the old Moorish fort. A ridiculous thing occurred at this camp. Nearly the whole of our officers were at the Hotel d'Angleterre dining and enjoying their bath after the passage. There was but one officer in camp, Captain Horne, who was captain of the day; and when he had seen the tents pitched and the picket-ropes down, he too rode into the town. Now from the moment that we landed in Egypt, officers, men, and horses were all rationed by the Pasha, free of expense to our Government. For the entertainment of the officers a splendid pavilion-tent had been pitched near the camp, in which a sumptuous repast was ready for the officers, who, however, preferred taking their ease at their inn. The black Egyptian servants who had never seen English troops before, seeing the sergeants and sergeant-majors doing the duty, and the men obeying their orders, concluded we were all officers; and a great burly Nubian butler, with most respectful salaam, invited us into the tent. There were two or three of us that suspected the spread was not intended for us; but we were not supposed to be certain of this. The Pasha's butler, or whatever he was, spoke no word of any language we understood; so we obeyed his gestures, went into the tent as soon as it had sounded "Dismiss from stables," and fell to with a will. Good sooth, I had not seen such a repast since we had the honour of dining with his Highness the Nizam! Every imaginable or procurable luxury was there; champagne-corks were continually flying; bitter beer flowed copiously; roast capons and delicate hams, splendid roast beef, and delicious mutton, raised pies, jellies, and delicacies of all sorts disappeared like magic before the swarthy-faced and hungry dragoons, who had been cracking hard biscuit, and feeding on salt junk for two-and-twenty days. Truth compels me to add, moreover, that our people were less fastidious than the escort that was feasted by the Nizam. One stuffed a capon into his haversack, another "boned" a lot of splendid cigars out of a glass on the table; a sergeant-major, pretending to be in a violent passion, threw an entire ham at a private who appeared at the door of the pavilion, and who straightway picked it up and walked off with it. Presently several heads were seen protruding under the fly of the tent, and voices were heard, *sotto voce*, whispering, "I say, sergeant, remember me." "Jones, you know, here's my nosebag. Shove something into it, if it's only a round of beef." "Give us a bottle of brandy, and I'll put it in my boot." The Egyptian servants took no notice of all this; probably they thought it was the custom of English officers to bestow the crumbs from the rich man's table. Every one, having eaten and drunk to his heart's content, and purloined all he could, a sergeant-major, with mock gravity, was about to say grace, when Captain Horne walked in with the dragoman (interpreter.) The latter, who saw how the matter was at a glance, stood apparently petrified with amazement. Captain Horne, however, only laughed when one of the company, jumping up, called the rest to, attention, and, saluting Captain Horne, said, "Sergeants' mess, all right, sir." "All right," said Captain Horne; "you did the duty, and the Pasha pays for the dinner, so it is all right." I must say it was the best dinner I ever got for doing another man's duty. We were never allowed to get within reach of the chief butler and his delicacies again on the march. We shod up our horses at Suez, and marched the fourth day after our arrival.—*The Soldier of Three Queens. By H. Henderson.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. .. 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 15/16d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0½d.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 0½d. „
Do. „ Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight........................ 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 16th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बंक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House; London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ „ ... 5 „
6 „ „ ... 6 „
12 „ „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बांक अफ हींदुसटान, चाइना, अंड जापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund................................ 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of £25 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ .. .. 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ .. .. 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ .. .. 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ .. .. 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand 2s. 0d.
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes, Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.............................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand .. .. at 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ..at. 1s. 11½d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..at 1s. 11½d.
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them, will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at „ 30 do.
Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING,
Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do. Do.	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	„ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases ...	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.........	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints.......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.......	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.......	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.........	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.........	29
Do. Golden, Do.........	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule.........	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal.........	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.........	34
Do. Brand a Crown.........	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.........	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.........	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...	Rs. 34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit... ...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co...	Rs. 44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry ...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best ...	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...	Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality... ...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil).. ...	30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)... ...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to February '66 ...	12	0
The Wreck of the *London* ...	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward ...	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter; and other tales ...	1	8
Marietta; a novel. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S. with Patterns ...	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound ...	8	0
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17th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK }
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.
Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla,

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (from 1st May next), a comfortable upper roomed BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, now in occupation of S. CRAIG, Esq. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 125, 175, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar hill, now in occupation of T. C. ANSTEY, Esq. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, airy ROOMS near the Court, fit for BARRISTERS' or LAWYERS' Offices. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET (with immediate possession), 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	3	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras...........	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.........	„	DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.
Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.
Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray' best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight unes, Ros ewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.
Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.
Rs. 10 each—Cash.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and rush, of paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. SOUNDY & Co.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with fluted Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
16 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 „ „ Shirtings.
11 „ „ Jaconets.
15 „ „ T. Cloth.
By order of the Mortgagee:—
A very choice assortment of Delhi made Gold Jewellery set with Rubies, emerald Pearls, Garnets, &c., consisting of Bracelets, Breastpins, Neck Chains, Lockets, Hair-pins, Buttons, &c., &c., also a few Diamond Saphire emerald Ruby and other things.

SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.
On TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McAvoy, sundry Iron Tools, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Spring, round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheave Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Soctkees, Wooden Doors and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.
Two beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 24th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
10 Bales of Grey T. Cloths.
12 Cases of White Scarfs, Dhoties, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON AND HORSE, &c., AT TANK BUNDER ROAD.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction in a Tent at Tank Bunder Road, (the property of a Gentleman breaking up his establishment,) the same consisting of Glass, a neat Dinner Set, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Toastrack, Candle sticks, &c., and the Furniture, carved Circular and Dining Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Screens, Hanging and Table Lamps, Carpets, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Table, Presses, Wardrobes, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
One second-hand Phaeton with a strong serviceable Bay Horse and Harness.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the valuable Household Furniture, Brougham, Horses, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of T. C. ANSTEY, Esq. (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Malabar Hill.
The full particulars will appear hereafter.
AT 1 P. M.
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